

HOME NEWS

Police say 76 'IRA officers' charged this year with terrorism

From Peter Godfrey
Belfast

Seventy-six Provisional IRA members of "officer status" have been charged with terrorist offences this year, Mr Kenneth Newman, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, told a security review meeting yesterday.

The arrested "officers", most of whom are leaders of small IRA cells, are thought to represent a substantial proportion of the Provisional IRA hierarchy. The RUC believes the fall in the number of explosions in Ulster this year—209 during the first six months, compared with 663 for the whole of last year—is related to the arrests. It further suggests that the flow of recruits, money and arms to the Provisional IRA has diminished.

Security is to be tightened at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, in an attempt to curb the growing incidence of

crime on the site. But a £7m development programme for the hospital announced yesterday is seen as a vote of confidence in its future.

Sir Thomas Brown, chairman of the Eastern Health and Social Services Board, said boundary walls of the hospital complex would be reinforced and, where necessary, fitted with floodlights and barbed wire. A highly paid chief security officer is to be appointed soon, and hospital visitors may be searched.

Sir Thomas added that the development plan would include the building of a 200-bed ward block and a geriatric unit, and an elaborate communication network.

A man aged 41 was seriously ill in hospital last night after being shot at his home in Bawnmore Park, north Belfast.

Armed raid: Thousands of pounds intended for pension payments was stolen yesterday when a Post Office van was held up in Londonderry by an armed man (our Londonderry Correspondent writes).

'No sense' in more local government changes

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Any attempts at further reorganization of local government will be strongly resisted by the Association of County Councils, Mr Carleton Hetherington, the association's secretary, said yesterday.

Referring to the possibility of changes to give back to some districts powers they had before reorganization, and clarify functions held jointly by the two tiers of authority, he said: "The idea of fragmenting services that have just been linked together makes no sense to counties at all. It would undoubtedly be expensive and complicated."

Local government wanted a period of stability to fight inflation, and not to have to use its brain power on the work needed for another reorganization.

He found it difficult to believe that people would be prepared to go through another radical reorganization so soon after the previous one.

"We would say the present system is working reasonably well", he said. "Despite the economic crisis, services did not break down, and they are getting better."

The wrangling over the Government's rate support grant is a further reason for avoiding another structural change. The different parts of local government find it difficult to accept the present arrangements for distributing the grant, but confusion could only be worse compounded with change within the reorganization.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, does not believe that uniformity is needed for a successful local government system and is seriously thinking of making changes in it. There is strong opposition especially among the non-metropolitan counties, to any such move.



Ship searched: An army dog trained to detect explosives searching the cargo of the Crail, which has been anchored in the Thames for a year, as unloading began yesterday. The nature of the cargo has been the subject of speculation since the 427-ton steamer was forced into Gravesend with engine trouble and Mr Jonathan Brooks, her British captain and owner, voiced misgivings over the Saudi Arabian-owned cargo. Customs and police officers have suspected that the vessel carried arms or explosives. Nothing suspicious had been found last night when unloading finished for the day.

Joint church initiative on Northern Ireland urged

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

An international Anglican-Roman Catholic initiative on Northern Ireland was proposed yesterday by the Bishop of Truro, Dr Leonard, who is chairman of the Church of England's Board for Social Responsibility.

He proposed that fundamental questions of the relationship between church and society should be considered by the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Theological Commission (Arcic), set up 10 years ago by the Archbishop of Canterbury (then Dr Ramsey) and the Pope.

The extent to which state laws should reflect citizens' religious and moral convictions was a crucial issue, he told a press conference to mark publication of a report on Northern Ireland issued by the board.

"I would hope that one result of the discussion of this paper might be the setting of a mandate for Arcic for its future discussions", he said. "One very strong element in the religious situation in Northern Ireland is the question of church and society."

The report by Mr Giles Eccleston, secretary of the board, and Canon Eric Elliott, secretary of the Role of the

Church Committee of the Church of Ireland, identifies religion as a key factor and rejects the argument that the terms "Catholic" and "Protestant" for the two sides are merely conventional.

"A significant number of concerned people believe that the first essential step in any objective examination of the churches' role in Ireland is to admit openly that there is a 'religious' church, ecclesiastical, denominational or sectarian factor in the suspicion, division, tension, and bitterness in Irish society, and that the churches themselves are part of the hitherto irreconcilable division between the two communities", the report states.

To dismiss the religious factor as "religious overtones" to the conflict "is seriously to underestimate its significance and influence".

Dr Leonard said the churches in Ireland had to discover how to foster a pluralistic society. The report lends its weight to the pressure on the Government for a political initiative in Northern Ireland.

It will be discussed by the General Synod of the Church of England in November. The Irish Problem and Ourselves (Church Information Office, Church House, Westminster, 4Sp).

Conflict in police evidence ends trial

The trial of a mother accused of mistreating her daughter, aged two, ended at Dunfermline Sheriff Court, 21st, yesterday when the prosecution said it could not proceed because the police evidence was not credible.

The Sheriff instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty against the mother and two men accused with her. The child's father, Mr Colin Brown, who had given evidence

in the trial, was found dead on Sunday.

The police do not suspect a crime.

Mrs Hella Brown, aged 21, of Centre Street, Kely, Fife, had denied that she cruelly ill-treated her daughter, Linda, in a manner injurious to her health. Alexander Adams, aged 19, and Steven McBenett, aged 17, of the same address, also denied the same charge.

The case came to an abrupt close yesterday because of conflicting evidence by Police Sergeant William Harrower and Police Constable James Gordon.

In cross-examination Sergeant Harrower admitted that he had not noted Mr McBenett's statement at the time it was made but had copied it later from PC Gordon's notebook. PC Gordon said in evidence that Sergeant Harrower had noted Mr McBenett's statement at the same time he did.

Exmoor farmers reject proposed controls

Exmoor farmers yesterday rejected Countryside Commission proposals for statutory controls on use of land within the moorland area of the national park.

In a submission to be made today to Lord Porchester, who is undertaking an independent study into land use on the moor, the joint Devon and Somerset National Farmers' Union working party criticised the plans as "unjustified, impractical and costly".

Lord Porchester was ap-

Man in the News: TV and turf aid education

£7.5m more for his £10m college

The announcement of a further gift of £7.5m to the new Cambridge College, that bears his name, firmly establishes David Robinson as one of the great educational benefactors of all time, alongside such figures as Isaac Wolfson, Henry Ford and William Morris, later Lord Nuffield.

The former racehorse owner, aged 72, lives the life of a reclusive Newmarket. Four years ago he gave £10m to found the college. Work is well advanced on the building of Robinson College, which will be the first fully coeducational college in the university. Postgraduates will be admitted this October, and the first undergraduates are expected to come up in 1979.

Mr Robinson's new gift, announced yesterday, will ensure that the college has ample endowment. Professor Jack Lewis, warden of the new college, said: "This remarkable extra gift will allow us to move into the very forefront of the college system. It is one of the last, if not the last, of the great benefactions."

With it comes a further £1m for the award of scholarships, studentships and fellowships. There is in fact a remarkable parallel between the early



Mr David Robinson

careers of David Robinson and the other great British educational benefactors. William Morris, both grew up in the university cities where most of their subsequent endowments were made. Robinson in Cambridge and Morris in Oxford. Both left school at 15 to work in bicycle shops and then established garages.

But while Morris went on to

make his fortune by manufacturing motor cars, Mr Robinson became a millionaire television entrepreneur. He sold his 150 horses in 1970 for £150,000, and became one of the biggest private horse owners in the country.

At one time Mr Robinson owned Kempton Park, a course, and employed a full-time staff to look after his 150 horses. In 1970 he bought for £750,000, to Horserace Betting Board and in 1974 he began withdrawing from the world and sold off his big

David Robinson, is a retiring figure. He is known to devote the of his time to the study of the history of the horse, but even within the close fraternity he has remained a shadowy figure.

He dislikes intensely contact with the press and rarely leaves his Newmarket home. He does, however, give considerable enjoyment from visiting the site of college, which is rapidly going up as a permanent memorial to him. He is remembered.

Pomp and gaiety will mark town hall's centenary

From John Chartres
Manchester

The centenary of one of the nation's more remarkable examples of Victorian Gothic architecture, Manchester Town Hall, is to be celebrated in September with the city's first lord mayor's show, Beating Retreat by the Grenadier Guards and a score of other events designed to bring some gaiety to an otherwise serious-minded city.

Centenary day falls on September 13 and celebrations will go on for nearly a fortnight. They culminate in a grand ball in the building, which Alfred Waterhouse designed for a competition in which he in fact took only fourth place for "excellence of elevation" but won handsomely the more practical considerations of light, ventilation and access.

Until fairly recent years Mancunians tended to look on the building as a rather hideous reminder of the city's past, and plans were once made to knock it down. The dramatic effect of the cleaning of the sandstone facing in 1963, before which it was popularly thought

to have been constructed from black brick, and the revival of interest in Victoriana seem, however, to have restored a certain amount of affection for it among the citizenry.

The lord mayor's parade, which is being organized by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, is expected to attract about a hundred floats, bands and marching groups. But it may not approach the grandeur of one of the original opening ceremonies. That included a procession of 40,000 men grouped into their trade societies. The Flint Glass Cutters, the Portmanteau Makers, the Brushmakers' United Society and the Independent Order of Good Templars for Missioning and Reclaiming Drunkards earned special mention in the contemporary account.

Mr William Axon, who wrote a book-length report of the proceedings, which is being reprinted for the centenary, added that the chimney sweepers were not numerous but carried a mysterious flag on the reverse of which was a full-length portrait of "the great liberator" and the words "Ireland remembers O'Connell".

In brief

Man fails to answer bail

John Fricker, aged 50, Woolstaplers' Way, Long one of three men charged with raids on country houses throughout Britain in w antiques and silverware stolen, failed to answer to at Towcester Magistrate's Court, Northamptonshire, yesterday. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

The other defendants, D Tobin, aged 48, of Den Street, Southwark, London, Vincent Mason, aged 40, of Street, Salford, were remanded on bail for six weeks.

Retired MP dies

Colonel Claude Lanza, Conservative MP for F. 1938-1950 and for South F. 1950-1970, died in hospital yesterday. Col Lanza, who was chairman of the Bostwood Company, been ill some time.

Jubilee walk

To help Wiltshire's appeal, Lord Margdale, lord lieutenant, has invited county's "top people", including former government ministers, to take part in a sponsored 3-mile walk round lake on October 23.

Council plan deplore

Mr Hattersley, Secretary State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has said he deplores West Midlands County Council's refusal to reconsider abolishing its consumer centre at Walsall.

Fire at school

Firemen were called to blaze which damaged rooms Wellington College, Cr. thorne, Berkshire, yesterday.

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Seamen's leader admits having smuggled goods

Fines and suspended prison sentences were imposed at Farnsworth Magistrates' Court, Suffolk, yesterday on Gordon Norris, who is on the national executive of the National Union of Seamen.

Mr Norris, aged 49, an engine room donkeyman - greaser, pleaded guilty to three charges of possessing smuggled cigarettes, tobacco and spirits and two of stealing stores from the Eurypic Ferry. He was sentenced on each of the three customs charges to six months' imprisonment, suspended for two years, and fined a total of £892.

All came to light, it was stated, when Mr Norris, of Beaufort Gardens, Knightsbridge, London, drove up to an Ipswich petrol station and asked a pump attendant to look after a parcel. It contained cigarettes and tobacco, and when he returned for it a week later he was met by a customs "reception committee".

Mr John Hostettler, for the defence, said Mr Norris had recently been involved in difficult union cases. That contributed to depression and he had been off sick.

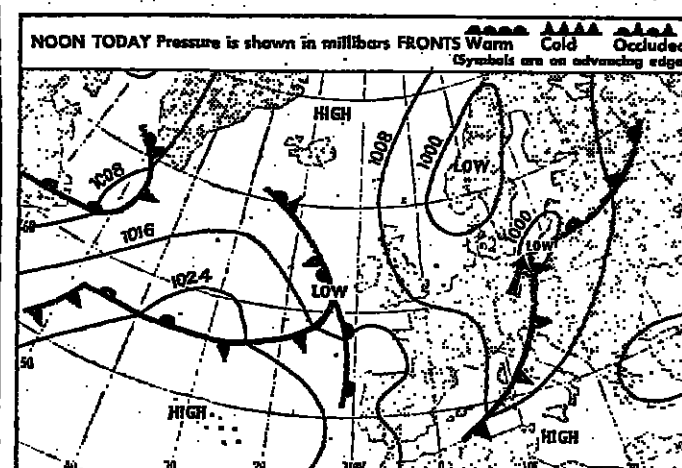
TUC welcome for top civil servants

By Our Labour Staff

The Association of First Division Civil Servants was welcomed into the TUC at a meeting of the TUC finance and general purpose committee yesterday.

The decision to seek TUC membership was taken in a recent ballot resulting in a 57 per cent majority in favour on an 80 per cent vote. Leaders of the association, whose 8,000 members are senior government officials up to permanent secretaries, have made clear their intention of remaining apolitical. For that reason they have not formulated an attitude on the social contract.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 5.15 am
Sun sets: 8.58 pm
Moon rises: 1.16 am
Moon sets: 5.5 pm
Full moon: July 30
Lighting up: 9.28 pm to 4.47 am
High water: London Bridge, 10.12 (21.1ft); Dover, 7.35 am, 10.35 (21.1ft); Arrombo, 3.1 am, 10.44 (34.2ft); 3.47 pm, 10.35 (21.1ft); Dover, 7.35 am, 10.35 (21.1ft); 8.7 pm, 10.35 (21.1ft); Hull, 2.21 am, 6.14 (20.1ft); 2.52 pm, 6.35 (20.7ft); Liverpool, 7.38 am, 10.35 (21.1ft); 8.21 pm, 6.2m (28.8ft).

A showery N to NW airstream covers the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
 London, SE, Central S, central N, E England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands: Showers, possibly heavy, sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 18°C (64°F).
 SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, possibly becoming drizzle; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 17°C (63°F).
 N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Jura, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Sea Passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind NW, moderate or fresh, sea moderate or rough.
 English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate or rough.

Yesterday
 London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 79 per cent. Rain 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.17in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 1.002.3 million, rising.
 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY
 5, fair; 6, rain; 7, sun; 8, thunder.

Algeria: 18°C (64°F).
 Athens: 22°C (72°F).
 Berlin: 18°C (64°F).
 Buenos Aires: 22°C (72°F).
 Calcutta: 28°C (82°F).
 Cape Town: 18°C (64°F).
 Chicago: 22°C (72°F).
 Colombo: 28°C (82°F).
 Copenhagen: 18°C (64°F).
 Delhi: 32°C (90°F).
 Hong Kong: 28°C (82°F).
 Istanbul: 22°C (72°F).
 Jakarta: 28°C (82°F).
 London: 18°C (64°F).
 Madrid: 22°C (72°F).
 Manila: 28°C (82°F).
 Mexico City: 22°C (72°F).
 Moscow: 18°C (64°F).
 New York: 22°C (72°F).
 Paris: 18°C (64°F).
 Rome: 22°C (72°F).
 Saigon: 28°C (82°F).
 Singapore: 28°C (82°F).
 Stockholm: 18°C (64°F).
 Sydney: 22°C (72°F).
 Taipei: 28°C (82°F).
 Tokyo: 28°C (82°F).
 Vancouver: 18°C (64°F).
 Warsaw: 18°C (64°F).
 Wellington: 18°C (64°F).
 Zurich: 18°C (64°F).

Pollen count: The pollen count issued in London yesterday by Asthma Research Council was very low.

At the resorts

(24hrs to 5 pm, July 25, 1977)

Resort	Temp	Wind	Sea	Notes
Scarborough	18	10	10	Shower
Blackpool	18	10	10	Shower
Widemouth	18	10	10	Shower
Weymouth	18	10	10	Shower
Woolacombe	18	10	10	Shower
Woolfardesley	18	10	10	Shower
Woolfardesley	18	10	10	Shower
Woolfardesley	18	10	10	Shower
Woolfardesley	18	10	10	Shower
Woolfardesley	18	10	10	Shower

Overseas selling prices
 Australia: 1.48
 Canada: 1.25
 Hong Kong: 1.00
 India: 1.00
 Japan: 1.00
 New Zealand: 1.00
 Singapore: 1.00
 South Africa: 1.00
 Switzerland: 1.00
 Taiwan: 1.00
 Thailand: 1.00
 USA: 1.00
 West Germany: 1.00
 Yugoslavia: 1.00

How to give an executive a £2,000 rise without the Inland Revenue noticing.

If you're a managing director, the problems of rewarding your overtaxed executives are only too familiar.

Yet there's one solution you may not have considered, which arises from the Inland Revenue's new company car tax rules.

Take the case of an executive with a typical company car like a 2 litre Ford Cortina.

Instead of increasing his salary, you could give him another £2,000 worth of motor car. Without adding to his tax bill.

All you have to do is to give him a new Audi 100.

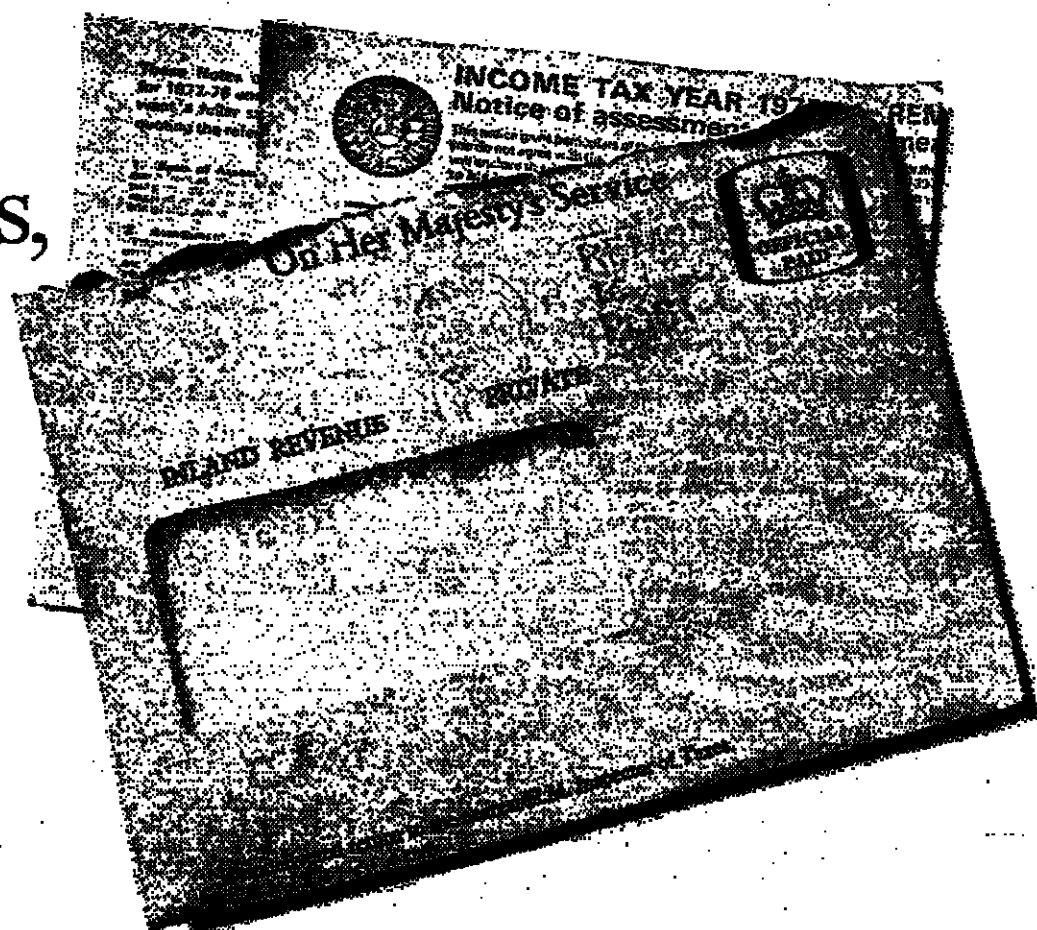
For in the eyes of the Inland Revenue, the Audi 100 is in the same tax class as the Ford Cortina, and his tax rate for his company car remains at £350.

And if you order the car during August or September your Audi dealer will give you a loan at a much lower interest rate than even your bank.

It's only fair to point out that the Inland Revenue don't insist that you choose an Audi. Any 2 litre car will satisfy them. Though it may not be so satisfactory to your executives.

After all, many people who previously drove Jaguars, Daimlers, BMWs, Mercedes, and even the occasional Rolls Royce, are now happily driving our car.

It will be nice to have some Cortina drivers as our friends, too.



The new Audi 100 won't get you any threatening letters.

HOME NEWS

Educational bias and industry's bad image are blamed for 'poor quality' management

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Industry and the education system must share equal responsibility for the relatively poor quality of British management compared with overseas competitors, the Department of Industry says in a discussion document, published yesterday.

It says the main obstacles to raising the standards of management are the poor image of industry, sometimes deserved: inadequate recruitment and career development policies in industry; the relative lack of incentives to accept risks of an industrial career, and the academic bias of much of the educational system.

The document has been prepared after consultation with senior industrialists, educationists and others. It contains a foreword signed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science, for Industry, for Science and for Wales.

The document emphasizes the importance of industry as a wealth creator without which there can be no improvement in living standards and calls for much greater understanding and closer links between industry and the schools.

Attitudes towards industry, especially manufacturing industry, are less favourable in Britain than in other important industrialized countries and are reflected in Britain's educational system, the report says. One consequence is that British industrial managers and engineers tend to be accorded less status and prestige in our society than their Continental counterparts. That

reduces the attraction of a career in industrial management, hence the attraction of courses of study in preparation for it.

While academic training does not, in itself, produce a good manager, it is disquieting that industrial managers in Britain, particularly those concerned with production tend to be less well qualified in academic and vocational terms than Continental managers.

Britain has a two-culture system based on the distinction between arts and sciences, whereas Continental society distinguishes a third culture, "technik", or the art of making things, the document says. British industry tends to rely more on pragmatic and practical training than on formal training and specialist knowledge. Lack of interest by the universities in vocational aspects has led to the proliferation of professional groups as qualifying bodies outside the university system on a scale not experienced elsewhere.

One result is that Britain has no technical or vocational institutions comparable to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States, the grandes écoles in France or the technische hochschulen in Germany.

Britain has shown more interest in the theoretical aspects of technical advance than in its commercial exploitation, the document maintains. Many British ideas have been more successfully exploited by competitors abroad; entrepreneurial flair was not much admired in British society.

While academic qualifica-

tions are not the sole criterion for successful management, academic training helps to confer a flexibility of approach and there can be no substitute for relevant specialist knowledge.

The proportion of graduates taking manufacturing jobs in Britain has fallen from about two fifths in the 1960s to only a quarter in 1975, the report shows. It is not clear to what extent this is a reflection of the personal motivations of graduates or of the lack of job opportunities.

One contributory factor, the document suggests, might be the growing number of graduates studying in fields other than the sciences or technical subjects most likely to lead to manufacturing employment.

Ten years ago the proportion of university graduates with first degrees in arts and social sciences was almost the same as those with first degrees in engineering, technology and science: 18,708 in 1971. The estimates for those graduating with arts and social sciences degrees this year was 33,000 against 23,000 in engineering, technology, and science.

However, applications and admissions for engineering and science courses have recovered since 1974. Applications so far for this year's entry to university are 5 per cent higher than last year and 18 per cent higher for engineering.

The number of graduates in business studies, especially at postgraduate level, has also grown.

There has also been an increase in Council for National

Academic Awards graduates in engineering, technology and science from polytechnics and colleges of further education.

The document says that though manufacturing industry can probably benefit from greater numbers of qualified people, in general the more serious problem seems to be one of quality, particularly in engineering. During 1975-76, more than two fifths of British students entering university to study engineering and technology had worse than the equivalent of three grade Cs at A level, compared with only a third in science, and a quarter in medicine, social, administrative and business studies.

The report cites the case of a company that needed about thirty graduate engineers and found only seven of the required quality after interviewing 117.

The document says the structure and attitudes of Britain's educational system contribute to the image that industry is insufficiently socially responsible; that life in an industrial firm is a rat-race; that careers in the professions or public services offer greater job satisfaction, and that rewards in industry do not compensate sufficiently for the risks and pressures involved.

That image is reinforced by the tendency of sections of the national press and broadcasting to give undue prominence to reports that dramatize conflict and show industry in an unfavourable light.

Industry, education and management, a discussion paper (Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1).

Councils face trouble if pay claims exceed 6 pc

By Christopher Warman

The present cash limits on local government spending might lead councils into serious financial difficulty this autumn and next year if new pay agreements exceed 6 per cent.

That became clear after yesterday's meeting of the joint consultative Council on local government finance. At the meeting Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, emphasized the government's intention of adhering to the limits for public spending that had been agreed.

Quoting from the White Paper on inflation the old leaders of local authority that spending authorities would not be able to rely on supplementary provision beyond the cash limits.

Local authorities, who employ more than two million staff, will be faced with pay claims from more than a million manual workers in the autumn. Claims are also due from firemen and the police in the autumn. Manual workers account for between a quarter and a third of the local government wage bill.

Mr Tom Eames, secretary of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said after the meeting that with unions thinking of pay increases of about 10 per cent, councils could be left to pay for the difference between the 6 per cent limit and the 10 per cent, fixed to take account of wage inflation of 5 to 6 per cent, and the actual increase from November.

Since the financial year runs to the end of March, the high cost of the 10 per cent increase could mean that councils would have to pay for only a few weeks of the year, but the cost of the 10 per cent increase would be paid for the whole year.

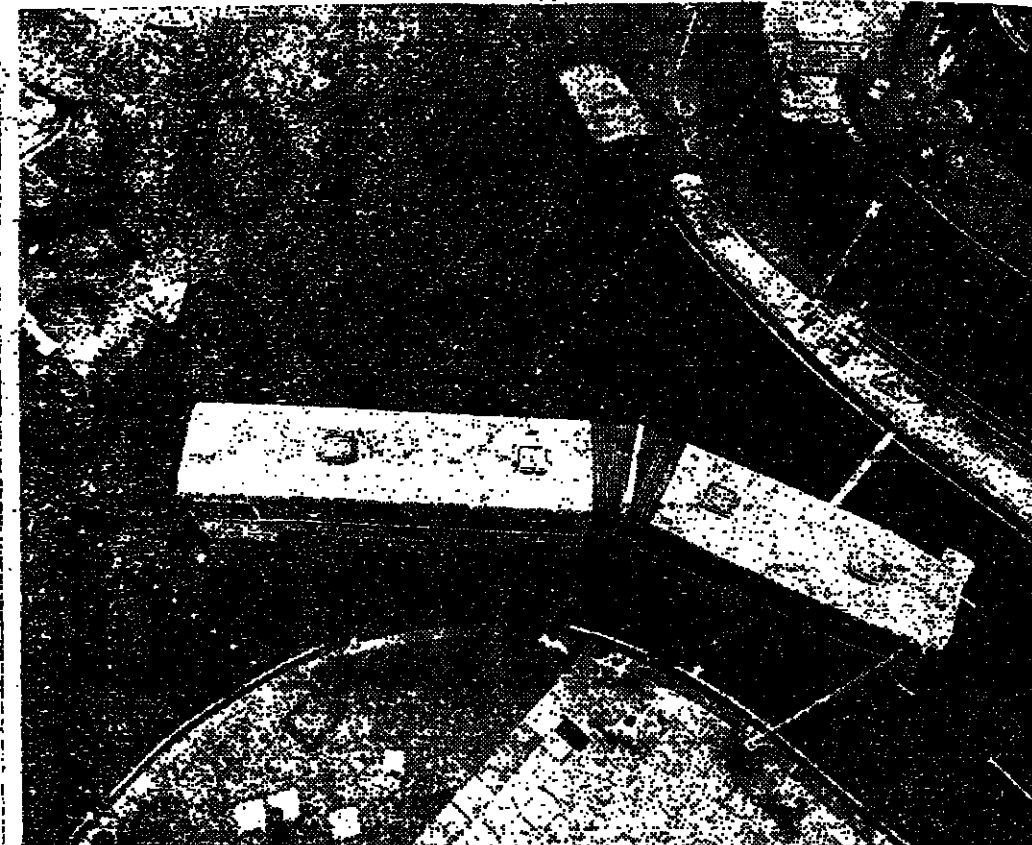
The meeting, attended by members of the main spending departments, also saw, as expected, a fundamental clash between the big cities, represented by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, and the non-metropolitan counties, represented by the Association of Councils.

All parties were in agreement that the difficulties in the present distribution of the Government's rate-support grant had been exacerbated by the spending standards. It was agreed that a long-term plan of spending standards was required and an agreed definition of the needs that form such an important part of the grant.

That, however, can be resolved only in the longer term. The serious differences of opinion between the two associations about the share of the grant to which each believes it is entitled was not resolved at the meeting.

The AOC argued that the present method of distribution did not reflect the needs of the counties, and wanted a "simple" system based on size of population.

The AMA maintains that the grant has been going correctly to the urban areas.



A Leyland-DAB articulated bus in the Strand, London, yesterday for evaluation by the National Bus Company.

Nuclear store design 'will take 20 years'

From a Special Correspondent

Whitehaven

It would take 20 years to develop fully a process whereby spent nuclear fuel could be stored for 50 years, Mr Benjamin Warner, deputy head of British Nuclear Fuel's research and development, told the Windscale inquiry yesterday.

He was answering a question put to him by Mr Justice Parker, the inquiry inspector, on July 5 as to what he would say if "you were told today that there was to be no oxide reprocessing, that you will have to store the fuel for 50 years, all the fuel in stock and the arising".

Friends of the Earth, the environmental group which is one of the main objectors to BNFL's plans for oxide reprocessing at Windscale, has emphasized its view that reprocessing should be delayed for perhaps 10 years to develop a long-term plan of storing spent nuclear fuel. Once that process was accomplished

there would be no need for reprocessing and the subsequent proliferation of plutonium.

Mr Warner said that although reprocessing fuel might be stored for up to 20 years and remain suitable for handling and reprocessing it would be imprudent to store much fuel from the Windscale and Calder advanced gas reactors in ponds for more than a decade.

Mr Warner denied that in reaching those conclusions BNFL was being too cautious.

Mr Justice Parker's question had required some deep consideration by Mr Warner and his colleagues. A big design and feasibility study by his department would be needed, and to design and build long-term storage for tens of thousands of tonnes of spent nuclear fuel would take 20 years.

Mr Warner agreed that long-term storage was feasible and that very little thought had been given in the past to process for that because of the assumption that oxide reprocessing was the next step.

Inquiry told of animosity among pilots

The prospect of conflict in the flight decks of helicopters supplying North Sea oil rigs was the main reason why more than fifty striking pilots were dismissed, the Bristow Helicopters inquiry was told yesterday.

Captain Alistair Gordon, Bristow's operations director, said there was a polarization between those on strike and those who continued flying.

The inquiry is into the severe discipline imposed by Bristow on its pilots at Aberdeen earlier this year which started after a pilot, who refused an overseas posting, had been dismissed.

Captain Gordon said that during the strike external pressures on Bristow were immense in making pilot feel sympathy towards the strikers.

He told Mr Michael Tugendhat, for Bristow, that if pilots had been reinstated they would have had to be integrated into one crewroom with non-striking.

"They would fly in an aircraft together with clear major differences of opinion. It would be extremely unwise to introduce this."

Mr Tugendhat asked: "Was you aware of the public inquiry into the Trident crash at Slough in 1972?" Captain Gordon replied that he was.

Captain Robert Britts, 32, told the inquiry that he joined British Airline Pilots' Association (BALPA) in 1975, a direct result of his experiences with Bristow.

He said that during military exercise while he was flying a Bristow helicopter charter duties he came very close to getting killed in near-collision.

He complained to the Civil Aviation Authority, who said they had no communication with the military.

Captain Britts consulted a RAAF wing commander who said that information about the exercise had been telephoned to Bristow's.

Supermarket chain freezes prices on 12 products

By a Staff Reporter

A three-month freeze on prices of 12 products was announced yesterday by International Stores, one of the largest supermarket groups in the country. Its action comes after the decision in June by the rival Tesco chain to abandon Green Shield stamps and use the saving to cut prices.

Reduced spending on food in two years of inflation and wage restraint have forced supermarkets to compete for business by concentrating on price cuts more than other types of promotion.

International Stores has now rejected the stunts and gimmicks on which supermarkets have prospered since the first were opened in Britain more than 25 years ago.

The products on which prices are to be frozen are: milk, butter, margarine, jam, marmalade, ketchup, mustard, vinegar, crisps and flour. Some detergent prices will also be frozen.

Directors of the company, which enlarged its use of Green Shield stamps when Tesco abandoned them, insisted yesterday that their sudden single-minded devotion to low prices was not connected with Tesco's success in winning business through price-cutting.

Mr Leslie Green, joint managing director of International Stores, told reporters at the company headquarters in the City: "We feel it is time to bring some stability and common sense to the high street."

Mr Michael Groves, marketing director, said: "The housewife daily is utterly confused by inflation and gimmicks of all descriptions. We are effectively going back to basics."

Mr Groves said rice, dried fruit and jellies would be added to the price freeze later, while tea, biscuits and jams were being considered for it. Products subject to the freeze under the new labelling would not be sold under the company's own name. Profits on them would be low.

"Some people have gone berserk on their own-label development," he said. "Our margins will be 10 per cent below traditional own-label margins." He said the company, which has 650 outlets, would also pay prices of at least nine Birds Eye and Findus frozen foods steady until Christmas.

Training to identify gifted pupils proposed by head

By Our Education Correspondent

Teachers should be provided with school-based in-service training to help them to identify and cope with the problems of the exceptionally gifted child in the same way as teachers received special training to help remedial or handicapped children.

That suggestion, by Barbara Taylor, head of Wells Primary School, Redbridge, London, and former primary advisory teacher to the Redbridge local education authority, is made in one of five articles on gifted children in the latest issue of *Trends in Education*, published by the Department of Education and Science.

Each article returns to the problem of the identification of "giftedness" in the forward to the series—says educationists are generally agreed that these elements, intelligence, special abilities and creativity, have to be present. But whereas an IQ of 140 was commonly accepted as the dividing line on giftedness, special abilities and creativity were much harder to detect.

Research by the schools inspectorate into gifted children in middle and comprehensive schools is to be published by the Government within the next few days.

Barbara Taylor says very little has been done for the gifted child in Britain. Research indicates that gifted children are not always recognized and that when they are, many are under-achieving. That, she says, produces bored children, with all the attendant problems.

There are several reasons for those findings, she suggests. An able child will quickly assess the effort and output necessary to please authority. Consciously or subconsciously a child might suppress a talent in order not to evoke undue reaction from his peers, with whom he is anxious to conform.

A teacher's expectations might be too low, possibly because of lack of experience or training. The teacher's personality might confuse a hard-working child, might appear more able than the untidy tearaway. Lack of specialist knowledge might mean that the teacher does not recognize the child's exceptional ability in a particular area.

Mr Ernest Goodman, Headmaster of Manchester High School of Art, says gifted children are entitled to their own fulfillment.

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Chicken fingers spell end to supremacy of cod

By Hugh Clayton

A close rival to the fish finger, one of the most popular processed foods of the past twenty years, was sold for the first time yesterday. It looks exactly like a cod fish finger and weighs and costs the same. But it is made of flaked bread crumbs.

It is a product which reflects the end of cod as a leading provider of protein to Britain after disputes with Iceland and the European Economic Community reduced landings. Mr Christopher Lane, marketing director of Farmers' Table, makers of the frozen chicken finger, said: "Cod is becoming an incredibly expensive raw material and from what I hear it is going to become even more expensive."

The latest food price survey shows that in the spring average shop prices for frozen cod were double those for broiler chicken. "We know the housewife is constantly trading down, trying to make her

money go farther", Mr Lane said.

The chicken finger is made in the same way as its fish counterpart, he explained, with blocks of frozen chopped chicken coated with bread crumbs.

Farmers' Table is a subsidiary of the Fitch Lovell supermarket and meat group, which is investing in the farming of trout and sea fish. It is also to sell sausages and rissoles made from chicken.

Fitch Lovell is the third largest chicken company in Britain and has employed 30 workers to strip carcasses by hand for fingers. About £500,000 will be spent on research and promotion.

Mr Sikka, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday that suppliers of animal and poultry feed had cut prices by £3 to £10 a tonne. "This will greatly benefit our livestock farmers and the long run, housewives", he said.

British Airways militants want pay now

Militants among British Airways shop stewards are demanding that increased shift rates agreed last week should operate from August 1 and not January 1, when the annual pay agreement falls due.

The dispute, which has caused the disruption of the airline, led to the doubling of shift payments. The date of implementation is now the only point of contention.

Mr Ian Morris, Socialist Workers' Party candidate for the presidency of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which is being vacated on the retirement of Mr Hugh Scammon, said yesterday that he would "strut it" if the increase was not paid.

Mr Morris, secretary of the British and Irish Airways joint shop stewards' committee, said there would be a recalled meeting of the committee if the airline said it could not pay the money on August 1.

Mr Maxwell Aitken leaves Beaverbrook

Mr Maxwell Aitken, son of Sir Max Aitken, has left the board of Beaverbrook Newspapers, the Express and Evening Standard group.

His resignation comes less than a month after Trafalgar House Investments had paid nearly £14m to take over the group.

A statement from Beaverbrook yesterday said: "Mr Aitken resigned as a director on Friday. No explanation was given. He joined the board in January."

Mr Victor Matthews, Beaverbrook's new executive chairman, said later that there was no question of a board room showdown.

"He has left with the utmost goodwill between us," he said. "There is no bad feeling at all, and he is going to help us in future on a number of activities he has been involved in within the group."

Mr Aitken did not see him.

Strike dries up taps in 10,000 homes

More than 10,000 homes at the south end of Liverpool are likely to be without water at least until Thursday, after a decision by manual workers employed by the North West Water Authority on Merseyside to continue an unofficial strike.

No repairs are being done, and a jammed valve has dried up the Park Lane reservoir, cutting off supplies since Saturday to 210 streets in the Aigburth and Dingle districts.

Ninety mains layers are claiming overtime pay, and 300 workmates have stopped in sympathy. A meeting of the men in Liverpool yesterday voted almost unanimously to stay out and not to meet before Thursday.

The authority said the situation was being kept under emergency review. If more faults developed, other areas might be quickly affected.

Local council leaders appealed for consideration for the elderly and young children.

Thirteen youths accused after London clashes

Thirteen young men appeared at Hove Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster, yesterday after violent clashes between punk rockers and rival teddy boys in King's Road, Chelsea, at the weekend.

Stephen Simmons, aged 17, of John Wilson House, Woolwich, who was said to have been seen beating a youth with a suitcase during a scuffle, admitted having an offensive weapon. He was fined £20, and bound over to be of good behaviour.

Nine youths including a 16-year-old boy who was said to have chased a punk rocker girl shouting death threats, were remanded on bail.

Immigration officers were urged yesterday to search for weapons on punk rockers arriving in Britain. Mr Alan Silverman, chairman of Chelsea Juvenile Court, after hearing cases involving a spring-loaded cobbler, a flick knife, and a cut-throat razor, said consulates would be asked to warn young people.

"We shall be considering immediate detention centre orders for young people, whether they come from abroad or Britain, carrying this sort of weapon and getting involved in incidents", he said.

Gwynedd uses two languages in its corridors of power

Gwynedd County Council, North Wales, has a unique place among local authorities in Britain. As an area of both and determination it has committed itself to operating in two languages. In its debating chamber in Caernarfon are earphones and an interpreter north. In its headquarters is the translating unit, which renders Welsh documents into English and English documents into Welsh.

After three years, most councillors and council officers regard the bilingual policy as successful. It costs £75,000 a year, a fifth of a penny rate for the translators, paper, printing and other costs of doing things twice, but the general view is that it is a bargain price.

Gwynedd covers the former counties of Anglesey, Caernarfonshire and Merioneth, and has a population of 225,000, more than two thirds of whom are Welsh-speaking.

The bilingual policy was instituted for two reasons. First, it was felt strongly that the council should reflect the linguistic character of the region and enable people to deal with local government in the language in which they felt more comfortable. Secondly, it was thought that Gwynedd, the most strongly Welsh-speaking part of Wales, had a duty to upgrade the status of Welsh and make it as much a language

of bureaucracy and authority as English.

Mr Ioan Bowen Rees, the county secretary, said: "This region is a great heartland of Welsh, and it is not defended here of all places, it can have no hope of survival."

"It is not a question of fanaticism. In the first place, it is a matter of democracy. A citizen should be able to use the language of his choice."

"This is a Welsh region and most people use Welsh as their first language. In contact with the machinery of government they should feel at ease. After all, for many years, the Welsh speaker was expected to use the language chosen by officialdom: English."

"We believe the citizen should choose, and this applies equally to English-speakers. Some areas of the county have English-speaking majorities and they, too, can feel at ease."

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Regional report

Trevor Fishlock Caernarfon

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interpreters provide simultaneous translation. It is swift enough for councillors to interrupt and ask for explanation.

For some councillors, bilingual debating has brought greater comfort. Raised in a tradition of using English as an official language, they had used it in the council chamber; now they enjoy the freedom of employing their "everyday" language.

Translation of agendas, reports and other documents sometimes presents difficulties. "The translation staff are under great pressure," Mr Bowen Rees said. "We sometimes run into trouble when a long report is needed at short notice. If pressed, we print a report in one language, English; but councillors complain about that. We try to arrange things carefully. A bilingual policy needs a little more effort."

The policy requires extra care in education. Immigration of English-speaking children and the growth of the English-speaking minority present difficulties for teachers. In most primary schools the main language of instruction is Welsh, although in secondary schools it is English.

Care has to be taken to prevent English-speaking children from being at a disadvantage. Welsh small children there is little difficulty up to the age of seven or eight they can

Indians' attempt to avoid extradition fails

A last-minute attempt by two Indians to avoid extradition on a charge relating to the alleged theft of pillars from a temple failed in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, yesterday. They were refused writs of habeas corpus for their release.

Mr John Wilmer, QC, for the Crown, said that the condition of the houses, which included extensive rising damp. The council has spent £2m over seven years on improving the area.

Lord Justice Bridge, sitting with Mr Justice Willes and Mr Justice Crichton, held that the trial judge had wrongly made the jury find that the two men were guilty of theft. The court certified that the case raised a point of law of general public importance and directed Mr John Barry Mortimer, QC, for the Crown, to apply to the House of Lords Appeals Committee for leave to appeal against its decision.

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criminal proceedings pending the hearing of an application to have them quashed.

Mr Tugendhat, for the Home Secretary, said the men had exhausted all the legal processes open to them. In March the House of Lords had allowed an appeal from the Indian Government to reverse a Queen's Bench Divisional Court decision that the men should not be returned to India.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Mr Justice Willes and Mr Justice Crichton, said there was nothing further the court could do.

Plight of London's single homeless grows worse

There are only three council run council housing in the capital, and public authorities are said to be slow to adjust their dwelling mix to an increasing proportion of households of one or two persons.

Where London boroughs have attempted to provide homes for single people, the means for management convenience, "having very little to do with housing need; the methods of making property available appear to have been selected for management convenience."

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"Ironically", the report says, "the Homelessness Bill is passing through Parliament at the same time as the Criminal Law Bill, the provisions of which relating to trespass will have serious consequences for squatters and licensees. The net effect of the two Bills is to be a serious setback."

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HOME NEWS

Farmworkers reply
pay guideline
with claim nearing 50%

Christopher Thomas, a staff reporter, has reported that the direct challenge to the Government's pay guideline for farmworkers is now a claim for nearly a half of the lowest-paid workers in Britain. The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers (NUAAW) will submit its motion to the TUC conference in September for a minimum wage of £60 a week, representing an increase of nearly 50% on the current £39. The union will submit its motion to the Agricultural Board on September 20, but certainly will not be bound by the board's decision. The board, which is made up of representatives of the Government, employers, and independent growers, has a long history of being a little more than a rubber stamp for the Government's pay guideline. The union's motion would increase the minimum wage to £60 a week, based on an agreed extra status for the general farmworker, lowest grade. That status would account for extra responsibilities involving the use of machinery. The union says that now the minimum wage has been given a status, there is no need for a separate category of farmworker, and the increase is more justified. The claim made from January 1, 1976, a year after the two wage deal, it arises from a decision of the national conference in 1976, warning of sanctions against the introduction of new tools and machinery is made by Barclays Bank in support of a claim from its 1 of up to 10 per cent. The union's motion is the last deal, is being made by the Barclays Group of Association. Bob Carthy, general secretary of the National Western Staff Association, says the association's latest

More money
next year
for school
building

By Our Education Correspondent

The school building programme for 1978-79 will total £135.8m and the nursery school building programme £3.4m, Miss Jackson, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Education and Science, announced yesterday. That compares with £118m and £2.5m respectively, for 1977-78.

Local authorities are being told of their individual allocations. The allocations are not grants but limits within which building projects may start in the period specified. Most of the cost will be covered by loans raised by the local authorities, but spending on the interest on the loan charges is substantially assisted by central government through the rate support grant.

Most of the total value of starts, £119.2m, is the "basic needs" provision for additional primary and secondary school places in areas of population growth. The remaining £16.6m is for improvement and replacement of buildings.

For the same year, 1978-79, the Government is planning to start on higher and further education projects valued at £40m at present prices, Mr Oakes, Minister of State for Education and Science, announced in the Commons yesterday. The total for 1977-78 is £15.5m.

That includes £9m for universities, subject to further discussions with the University Grants Committee about future needs; and £6m towards starting projects to provide the additional 10,000 places in non-advanced further education which the Government, recently announced it would provide as part of measures to help the young unemployed.

Much of the remaining £25m would be allocated, to help to accommodate the forecast increase in the number of school leavers wishing to take non-advanced courses, Mr Oakes said.

'Think tank' gives commerce priority over diplomacy

The first of two articles on the Review of Overseas Representation to be published next week by the Central Policy Review Staff, the Government's "think tank".

By Peter Hennessy

Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's National Security Adviser, remarked some years ago, turning a tired cliché on its head, that "if foreign ministries did not already exist, they surely would not have to be invented".

Similar views are popularly attributed to the team of seven from the Central Policy Review Staff, the Government's "think tank", the result of whose examination of the entire spectrum of the United Kingdom's overseas representation is to be published next week. Their application of cost-benefit analysis to the country's efforts abroad and the staff and structure required at home to support it has been luridly portrayed in the press and some Whitehall departments as a struggle for the soul of British diplomacy.

Misleading, it seems to me, to the effect that the Foreign Office would disappear and the Diplomatic Service be wound up under the new scheme of things aroused the kind of peculiarly ferocious response occasioned when venerable institutions come under attack. The shot-and-shell unleashed by such speculations have obscured the manner in which the "think tank's" investigation has represented a quantitative and qualitative leap beyond previous examinations of Britain's overseas efforts in the postwar period.

It has proved more analogous to the preparatory work that lay behind the White Paper of 1943 which established a unified Foreign Service. Like that inquiry it has been carried out by civil servants rather than by outsiders in the mould of the Plowden committee, which reported in 1964 or the Duncan committee whose recommendations appeared in 1969.

The only member of the team who conforms to the "good and great" image of individuals normally assigned such tasks is Sir Kenneth Berrill, Director of the Central Policy Review Staff. The remainder represent a balance of staff drawn from outside Whitehall and those seconded from government departments.

They include one Foreign Office man, Mr Marrack Coudling, who has since moved to become counsellor at the Lisbon embassy. Dr Tessa Blackstone, a sociologist from the London School of Economics, Mr Tony from the Ministry of Overseas Development now working in the Cabinet Office for Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr David Young, an assistant secretary from the Ministry of Defence, Miss Kate Mortimer, an economist formerly with the World Bank and now a member of the Government Economic Service, and Mr John Odling-Smee, another economist recruited from the London School of Economics.

In common with the 1943 White Paper, but unlike Plowden and Duncan, their report has not taken the present nature as opposed to the level of staffing for granted. The value of the non-specialist all-rounder has been directly challenged, for example.

The briefs of Plowden and Duncan did not allow their members to examine the Whitehall, as well as the Foreign Office structure which underpins overseas representation. The team was convinced that returning to first principles in examining both the content and methods of policy formation in London was the prerequisite for a proper review of arrangements abroad.

They were very concerned that the right kind of expertise and specialisms are applied in future across a wide range of governmental activities including exports, aid, immigration and foreign policy formulation itself. But they assigned a lower place to the political side of traditional diplomacy, giving overwhelming priority to economic and commercial work.

A further distinctive feature of what is certain to become known as the Berrill report is the three stages through which its investigation passed. Its origins lie some years back in the era of Lord Rothschild, the "tank's" first director from 1970 to 1974, when he was succeeded by Sir Kenneth. It became a conviction of the Rothschild team, although not of Lord Rothschild himself, that the Duncan report was not the last word on the subject and that Britain was sustaining a kind of overseas effort ill suited to her diminishing role.

In the autumn of 1975, two members of the review staff produced a preliminary paper which asked fundamental questions about the nature as well as the scale of the country's representation abroad. Their *tour d'horizon* found favour with ministers as it coincided with a new drive to reduce public expenditure and a parliamentary dispute over some well publicized examples of conspicuous consumption by Crown servants overseas.

Mr Callaghan, at that time, Foreign Secretary, instructed Sir Kenneth to carry out an inquiry into all aspects of overseas representation. The team of seven then began phase two which led to an interim report of about one hundred pages, fleshing out the bones of the preliminary paper and sketching the most fruitful lines of investigation, which was circulated to ministers in March, 1976.

The third and final phase took account of ministerial reactions and suggestions. The team visited 28 countries and 40 overseas posts at a cost of about £25,000 during phase three. Six countries were chosen for the purpose of comparative study: Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Australia, although the yield from this exercise proved disappointing in terms of usable data.

As befitted those who live by the principles of management by objectives, the "think tank" team, while investigating the vitals of the Foreign Office, the Department of Trade, the British Council, the Ministry of Overseas Development and parts of a host of other institutions, engaged in a little contemplation about their own role and future activities. Nearly a third of the review staff's complement being tied up in a single investigation for 18 months did not tally with the original concept of the "tank" as a small collection of peripatetic polymaths.

On reflection some of the team believe they should have handed over the enterprise to somebody else after completing phases one and two. A team of management consultants working with the Civil Service Department and the Foreign Office was a possibility or an old style committee of the "good and great".

But they have remained stoical in the face of disapproval from the gentlemen of the Foreign Office across the street from the Cabinet Office where the report has been compiled. The review staff have a maxim which encapsulates their approach to challenging the established ways of the Whitehall machine: "You must think the unthinkable, but wear a dark suit while you are doing it if you want people to listen".

Tomorrow: Planning for the next 15 years.

Gap between
nations
widening

Staff Reporter

A frightening picture of the widening world population gap between the rich and the poor nations is given in the 1977 *World Population Report*, published last week by Population Council.

The report points out that if present rates of population growth had existed since the birth of Christ there would now be 100 people for every square foot of earth. Half the fuel used by man has been in the past 50 years.

The World's population is more than 4,000 million, increasing by 200,000 every day. Nearly all the increase is taking place in developing countries, with the population of many industrialized countries, including Britain, actually falling.

A result of the gap between rich and the poor nations is that the poor nations are eating bigger every year, report says. A British man now consumes thirty times more resources than individual in a developing country.

Between 10 and 15 per cent of the 125 million babies born each year are the children of women still in their 40s. It is on this group particularly that Population Council would like to see a big family planning campaign.

At present, it points out, only a third of the world's couples have access to family planning. Britain alone 200,000 pregnancies each year end in abortion or the birth of an unwanted child, the report says.

World Population Report is published by Margaret House, 27-29, Mortimer Street, London, W1, 1SP.

Protests planned
spending cuts

A national petition, a lobby Parliament and a rally in London are planned against the spending cuts, are planned for later in the year. Nine unions and associations, joined with the National Federation Committee Against the

Lord Elwyn-Jones urges
lawyers to review role

Staff Reporter

The legal profession must put itself to changes affecting countries in the Commonwealth, Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, said yesterday.

Opening the fifth Commonwealth law conference in Edinburgh, he called for a rethinking of the role of the lawyer and the judge in the legal and economic as well as the purely legal or judicial context.

Law reform is to be one of the major subjects on the agenda of this year's conference, Lord Elwyn-Jones pointed out. The number of Commonwealth countries reviewing legal systems.

A New Zealand royal commission is conducting an extensive review of the country's court structure. In Australia several inquiries have been instituted, both by the

Shop stocks
Russia's
book taste

By Ian Bradley

Collier's International Bookshop, in Charing Cross Road, London, a mecca for left-wing bibliophiles since it opened last summer, has a policy of refusing to stock books that might offend the Russians. Soviet dissidents' works are barred.

Customers have long been puzzled by the conspicuous absence of the works of Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov from the shop's otherwise comprehensive collection of Russian literature in translation.

Now, after disclosures by three former members of the staff, Mr Arthur Mendelsohn, Collier's general manager, has confirmed that it is the company's policy not to stock certain books to which the Russians might object.

Collier's has a long history of involvement with communism. Its original shop in Charing Cross Road was run by an anarchist in the 1930s and known as the "Bomb Shop". In 1934 it was taken over by the founder of Collier's, Miss Eva Reckitt, a North Country Quaker turned communist.

The decision to ban dissidents' writing sprang not from direct pressure from Moscow but from prudent financial calculation.

Collier's depends heavily on Soviet money. It received extended credit, running into six figures, from Russia to help in starting the new shop. Much of its stock of Russian books is heavily subsidised.

More than half Collier's gross income, £2.5m in 1975-76, came from exporting English-language books, mostly to Russia and East Europe. The business is naturally reluctant to lose trade by offending its partners.

The Russians, it seems, see Collier's International Bookshop, which replaced the Bookshop in Museum Street, as an important showcase for Soviet culture. But they show no concern over displays of books by such bourgeois authors as Mary Whitehouse and Colin Cowdrey.

Agency journalists 'black'
news to Scots papers

The Press Association National Union of Journalists' (NUJ) office branch has declared its copy "black" for the D. C. Thomson group of newspapers as part of a renewed campaign for union recognition by the Dundee publishing company.

The NUJ's annual delegate meeting recently instructed members not employed by D. C. Thomson not to supply editorial material until it recognized the NUJ. Other printing unions have agreed to step up the campaign.

The agency's management said the service would continue to be transmitted normally to the Dundee Courier and Advertiser and Evening Telegraph and Sunday Post, Glasgow, which are published by D. C. Thomson.

Hospital chief 'would welcome inquiry'

By Robert Parker

Dr David Pitcher, chairman of the medical committee at Friern Hospital, Finchley, London, said yesterday that he would be happy for an independent inquiry into criticisms of the hospital, including the locking up and use of drugs on patients against their will.

The criticisms are made in a report by a monitoring team that examines hospitals in the North East Thames Regional Health Authority's area in which Friern Hospital and its area authority, Camden and Islington Area Health Authority, are situated.

The team, made up of laymen and medical staff, visited the hospital last December, and produced a 71-page confidential report. All its reports are confidential. Parts of the report appeared in *The Guardian* yesterday.

Dr Pitcher said he and the staff were upset by the new report, which took the monitoring team's report out of context. "It was a highly tendentious set of extracts, and gives completely the wrong impression", he added. "Much of the team's report praised the hospital and its staff."

Mr D. Crossfield, chairman of the team who wrote the report, said: "In some ways the hospital is outstandingly good, and in other ways it has its weaknesses."

Mr Dennis McCarthy, area administrator, said yesterday that the report would be submitted to the next meeting of the area authority in September.

WORLD'S FIRST

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>SPECIAL<

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LOW TAR

KING SIZE

EXTRA MILD

WITH TOBACCO SUBSTITUTE

FULL KING SIZE

52*

RED

PACK

LOW TO MIDDLE

TAR

**Finest Virginia tobaccos blended
with 25% nicotine-free Cytrel**

Cytrel is a tobacco substitute which looks and smokes just like tobacco but is totally nicotine-free. When Rothmans blend it with their finest Virginia tobacco, it produces a

satisfying quality cigarette with a flavour that comes through smooth and clear.

Peer has been enjoyed by the Swiss for the last two years. You'll enjoy Peer Special.

...years ahead.

*Recommended price at the time of going to press.

Peer Special Extra Mild is designed to be LOW TAR GROUP
Peer Special Mild is designed to be LOW TO MIDDLE TAR GROUP
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

PARLIAMENT, July 25, 1977

Leyland to get further £100m: high level of production maintained

House of Commons

The Government has agreed with a recommendation from the National Enterprise Board that the board should provide a further £100m loan to British Leyland. This was announced by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, in a statement about the NEB's report on British Leyland's performance.

The report showed, he said, that production had been maintained at high levels over the three months up to June.

The report also gives the continued NEB's considered views on progress towards achieving a radical improvement in industrial relations. They conclude that solid progress has been made, although they emphasize that much remains to be achieved.

Mr Varley said that the NEB's recommendation that they should be authorized to release further loan funds up to £100m—subject to the NEB being satisfied that progress in industrial relations reform is being maintained.

The Government have not yet taken a final view on this, but have decided that the NEB's requirements should be met from NEB's funds. This arrangement will emphasize the NEB's responsibility for satisfying itself that sufficient progress on industrial relations reforms is being maintained at each stage of the company's progress to draw on any new tranche.

The report will note that the NEB's report anticipates a further round of negotiations with the end of the present financial year. This is, of course, in line with the original expectation in the Ryder report that the NEB would be needed this year. I shall inform the House when I receive a recommendation from the NEB about the remaining part of £200m.

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A common negotiating date is a matter of further discussion. Following the arrangements that were agreed after the troubles earlier in the year with the toolmakers, it remains the objective of the workers of British Leyland and management.

Mr Edward Layden (Liverpool, Garston, Lab.)—The delay in bringing forward the long-term options for British Leyland is counter-productive to industrial relations. If the long-term review is a prerequisite, industrial relations should be endangered in any further delays.

Mr Varley—I know delays are unsatisfactory to some people. It was the NEB's own decision that they should review the situation further following the troubles earlier in the year. I am pleased we have been able to go ahead with the first tranche of the £100m that was envisaged when I made my statement last year.

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More Anglo-US talks next month on Rhodesia situation

The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs is to have a further meeting with the American Secretary of State in London around August 11 and 12 for more talks on the situation in Rhodesia. Announcing this in a statement, Mr David Owen, said that meanwhile detailed work would continue with a view to putting forward specific Anglo-US joint proposals to all parties.

Mr Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, Lab.) in his statement: As the House knows, I visited Washington over the weekend, primarily to discuss the Anglo-US joint proposals for a peace initiative for Rhodesia. I spent nine hours in discussion with Secretary Vance and one and a half hours with the President.

Mr Vance and I have agreed to meet again in London around August 11 and 12. Meanwhile, detailed work will continue with a view to putting forward specific Anglo-US joint proposals to all parties.

We are all agreed that the situation in Rhodesia is potentially so serious that the Anglo-US joint initiative, despite all the difficulties, should continue and that we should do all that we can to bring about an independent Rhodesia after a fair election and on the basis of universal suffrage.

In the last analysis peace can only come from agreement between two people, black and white, who will be living together in an independent Zimbabwe.

Mr John Davies, chief Opposition spokesman (Leicester, Con.)—While we thank Mr Owen for the statement, it is not sufficient to give the members of the House before.

We get the impression, largely from press reports—and to a degree Mr Owen confirms it—that the British Government is not taking the situation in Rhodesia as seriously as it should be.

Mr Owen—We can do this. All these actions undertaken by Mr Smith are aimed at the extension of the emergency of his commitment to black majority rule.

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difficulties. What has Dr Owen in mind?

Dr Owen—We have had extensive discussions with Bishop Muzorewa and other major nationalist leaders and many white Rhodesians. We are close to producing proposals on which there is no disagreement, but we must be able to reach agreement and on which it would be possible to have a normal constitutional conference.

Interim security is a difficult issue. We need to keep an open mind about the possibility of a position to tell the House what we intend to do because we genuinely intend to hold further discussions with the Rhodesians if we put forward proposals they have the greatest possible degree of agreement. That is the central difficult problem which we have still to resolve.

Given a firm commitment from the United States and ourselves to support a peaceful settlement, we can resolve this problem. We are all agreed that the situation in Rhodesia is potentially so serious that the Anglo-US joint initiative, despite all the difficulties, should continue and that we should do all that we can to bring about an independent Rhodesia after a fair election and on the basis of universal suffrage.

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they have more to fear from the Patriotic Front than from the regime while the regime has control. It is not clear that they must do a deal to survive in the long run.

The scene is set for a peaceful settlement. He should be careful that this proposal does not become an internal settlement and give no power of veto to the Patriotic Front.

Dr Owen—I have always made clear that I could not accept one group having an ultimate veto. One of the dangers about some of the talk about an internal settlement is that it does not recognize the cardinal principle of universal suffrage as it is often espoused. It does not specify the precise conditions for fair elections. It would allow a continuation of the armed struggle and would not even hold elections in the present climate.

It is a cardinal principle in our initiative that we do not intend to support a settlement which would allow a continuation of the armed struggle and would not even hold elections in the present climate.

Mr Arthur Bottomley (Teesside, Middlesbrough, Lab.)—Some of us have doubts about the policy being pursued. It is the preservation of the status quo in Rhodesia, not the preservation of the Rhodesian people under their present African leadership.

Dr Owen—Many have advised me against getting involved in this problem. I have decided to do so because I believe it is the only way to achieve a peaceful settlement. On British troops, this is a threshold across which successive governments since 1965 have not been prepared to go. It is understandable, therefore, that there are severe problems with it.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen, North, Lab.)—It has been warmly received and time again that Mr Smith has no intention of having a peaceful transition to majority rule. It is the only way to achieve a peaceful settlement.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pevsley, Con.)—The British Government is not taking the situation in Rhodesia as seriously as it should be. We get the impression, largely from press reports—and to a degree Mr Owen confirms it—that the British Government is not taking the situation in Rhodesia as seriously as it should be.

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been prepared to meet him and discuss these things with him.

I have only the power to agree to achieve a settlement that would remove him from office that way. It is one of our main objectives.

It is true that the nationalists have moved around and changed their alliances. About a year ago Mr Muzorewa negotiated with Mr Smith, who was then the man who could lead Rhodesia in a peaceful transition. There were strong criticisms against Mr Smith, but now he is back in Rhodesia and is termed a moderate leader of African opinion.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Middlesbrough, Lab.)—Many of us are concerned that he is doing it to try to involve America after the terrible results in Vietnam.

Dr Owen—The American Administration has made it perfectly plain that they have no intention of putting constructive troops in Rhodesia or elsewhere in Africa. United States troops are not needed for a peaceful settlement. It is widely welcomed by African leaders. They welcome the responsible and tough attitude by which the Rhodesian people are being treated and a wider transition.

Mr Stephen Hastings (Mid-Bedfordshire, Con.)—The key to success now is the preservation of the status quo in Rhodesia, not the preservation of the Rhodesian people under their present African leadership.

Dr Owen—Many have advised me against getting involved in this problem. I have decided to do so because I believe it is the only way to achieve a peaceful settlement. On British troops, this is a threshold across which successive governments since 1965 have not been prepared to go. It is understandable, therefore, that there are severe problems with it.

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Protests at fruit and vegetable prices

There was need for an investigation into the wholesaling of fruit and vegetables, Mrs Gwyneth Davies (Green, Lab.) said last night.

Mr John Ellis (Bristol and South Gloucestershire, Lab.) had asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to investigate the price of fruit and vegetables and to take action to bring them down.

Mr Robert MacLennan, Under Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection (Cardiff and South Wales, Lab.) said that the price of fruit and vegetables had risen in the last few months. He said that the price of fruit and vegetables had risen in the last few months.

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Indexation of tax cannot protect living standards automatically—Treasury minister

It is not true to say that the indexation of tax will automatically protect living standards, the Treasury minister said last night.

Mr Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of the Treasury (Barnet, Con.), said that the indexation of tax would not automatically protect living standards. He said that the indexation of tax would not automatically protect living standards.

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WEST EUROPE

British confidence grows that EEC will choose Culham as site for thermo nuclear project

By Michael Hornsby

July 25

It appears to be confirmed that the project within the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Culham, Oxford, as the best site for the Community's fusion reactor, the Joint European Torus (JET).

The disclosure here today that the project has been chosen by the Community is a significant step in the process of the JET, and it is understood that Dr Owen, the JET Secretary, will support the attempt by the British to establish what the majority view is on the issue.

At a meeting of research ministers in March the British, who were themselves then in the chair, and the French blocked attempts to question the JET site to a vote when it became clear that there was probably a majority in favour of the rival German research centre at Garching, near Munich.

Since then the smaller EEC member-states have indicated their readiness to back Culham. But the French and the Germans still have to be brought round, and it is suggested that there could be given subsidiary work the related field of plasma physics in compensation for not getting the JET.

Reported French questioning of the scientific credibility of the project is seen here today as a political manoeuvre designed to strengthen France's negotiating position during tomorrow's discussions. France is also worried about the way control of the project will be shared between national governments and the Commission.

British tactics have now switched from pressing the superior technical claims of Culham—it is now admitted that Garching is as well qualified—to emphasizing the fact that Britain is the only one of the EEC's four big member-states which does not have an important Community project of this kind.

Although no final decision is expected tomorrow, the British hope appears to be to confront the French and the Germans with a clear majority opinion in favour of Culham which they will be able to accept in the early autumn after a period for reflection during the August summer recess only one of the EEC's four big member-states which does not have an important Community project of this kind.

Meanwhile, an indication of the urgent need for agreement the European Commission today made public a cable sent by the director of the main United States fusion programme in Princeton, New Jersey, offering jobs to JET scientists if the EEC's project collapses.

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Swedes indicted over foiled kidnapping plot

Stockholm, July 25—Twelve

people said to have been helpers of Herr Norbert Krücher, a West German, deported to Germany in April after the police foiled a plot to kidnap Mrs Anna-Greta Leijon, a former Minister, were indicted here today.

The counts included preparations for kidnapping, robberies and bombings, which carry penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment.

The public prosecutor released more than 4,000 pages of documentary evidence in the case. Herr Krücher was stated to have been overpowered by security agents in a Stockholm street. Two days later the Swedish Government handed him to West Germany.

More than 30 Swedes and foreigners were rounded up in police raids. Among the four suspects, including three Latin Americans and an Englishman, were also expelled. Some suspects were later released but 15 remained in custody here, of whom 12 were indicted today.

Two of the others will possibly be indicted later; the case against one suspect was dismissed.

The trial is not expected to open before August 8. The evidence released today alleged that Herr Krücher on this occasion, mostly young men and girls he had enlisted, planned to extract a ransom of 15m kronor (£2m) from the Swedish Government after kidnapping Mrs Leijon.

The German Bänder-Meisbolg was said to have a grudge against Mrs Leijon because she had ordered the expulsion to Sweden of a group of German refugees.

Only half of those indicted are said to have belonged to the "inner circle" around Herr Krücher, and to have been actively involved in the kidnapping and diversionary bombings. Some of the youths, alleged to have been trained in the use of explosives and sabotage techniques, were said to be amateur who got scared and thought the German "out of his mind" when they realized what they were involved in.

Five bombs explode at shops in Madrid

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, July 25

At least five bombs exploded in Madrid early today, Spain's patron saint's day, slightly damaging several shops, including La Corte Ingles, the department store. No one was injured.

The most serious explosion was in Corte Ingles, in the Generalissimo Avenue in the centre, where one of the main display windows was blown out.

No political group has so far claimed responsibility for the bombs, but Grapo (the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group) was suspected because the type of plastic explosive used has been used by them in the past. Grapo claimed responsibility for a wave of bombings on July 18, the first anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War.

Meanwhile, trade union leaders are studying the Government's tough economic measures and are expected to pronounce on them soon. Reports in today's newspapers suggest that the unions, recently legalized, may oppose Government attempts to freeze wages.

The communist-dominated Workers' Commissions said in a statement that the proposed curb on wage increases would seriously affect workers. Senor Marcelino Camacho, the Commissions' leader, repeated over the weekend his call for all trade unions to get together to negotiate with the Government.

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Waldheim daughter hurt in crash

Vienna, July 25—Dr Kurt

Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, has cancelled a visit to Peking because of a serious car accident in which his 18-year-old daughter, Christina, was hurt in a crash on Friday.

Dr Waldheim's daughter was hurt in a crash on Friday. The accident occurred near the family's summer home at Lake Atter, in western Austria.

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OVERSEAS



Mr Harold Brown, the United States Defence Secretary, inspects American and South Korean troops during his visit to South Korea.

US stays in command in Korea

Seoul, July 25—American

and South Korean negotiators agreed today that an American general would remain the senior military commander in South Korea after the withdrawal of United States ground troops.

American officials said that in the first of two days of talks on the withdrawal of up to 33,000 American ground troops over the next five years, the negotiators agreed to set up a combined military structure commanded by an American general.

A Korean general will be deputy and serve as second in command when the new structure is established in about a year's time, the officials said. They added that the command would remain under the United Nations, as it has since the Korean armistice 24 years ago.

The United States general would hold three posts: commander of the United Nations command, the new Combined Command, and that of those United States forces staying in South Korea, mainly airmen.

The force of 60 American fighter aircraft in South Korea, which will be increased slightly, will be outside the Combined Command and subject to orders only from the American general, the officials said.

President Carter in a letter to President Park Chung Hee released today said the planned phase-out of the troops did not mean any change in the United States commitment to the security of South Korea.

Mr Carter said he would seek substantial military assistance from Congress for South Korea and additional foreign military aid credits. Congress must approve all sales of weapons to foreign nations as well as all loan credits.

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PLO peace plan ends mystery border war

From Robert Fisk

Cairo, July 25

Egypt's dramatic but largely unobserved border war with Libya appears to be over. According to the Palestine Liberation Organization, both sides have accepted a ceasefire agreement negotiated by Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

The Palestinian peace plan apparently calls for the end of the border war between Egypt and Libya, a temporary truce and talks aimed at ending the hostilities permanently between the two countries. The PLO, which has been greatly enjoying its pacifist role these past three days, gave no further details.

President Boumedienne of Algeria left Alexandria this morning after talks with President Sadat in the former royal palace of Ras el-Ein. He flew to Tripoli immediately afterwards to assure Colonel Gaddafi of the Egyptians' intention to maintain the ceasefire.

The Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, Shaikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, who has joined the ranks of the Arab mediators, also met the Egyptian President this morning to pass on his Government's unhappiness at the recent fighting. He later flew to Tripoli.

Whatever the statistics of the border war have been going on along the Libyan-Egyptian border and members of the diplomatic corps in Cairo are sceptical of some of the Egyptian claims—the "war" with Libya has had remarkably little effect on the majority of Egyptians.

There were rumours in Cairo that petrol was in short supply and might soon be rationed, but the city scarcely reflects a wartime spirit. Business and commerce life has continued in its normal disorganized way, tourists are still arriving, and the international airport near the Ismailia desert road is open to all but Libyan civil aircraft.

The Libyans, of course, might not have too many civilian aircraft to spare. A correspondent for the *Baltimore Sun* saw wounded Libyan soldiers and refugees being unloaded from the weekend from a Boeing 727 of Libyan Arab Airlines at Tripoli airport. The aircraft had come from the eastern border area and more planes were arriving almost hourly carrying civilians from the east.

Two large American-built C130 transport aircraft and a number of Fokker military planes were also being used. The only signs of the conflict visible to Cairo people have been the headlines in the Egyptian press which are still ritually denouncing Colonel Gaddafi as a madman who tried to invade Egypt.

Sri Lanka curfew is relaxed

Colombo, July 25—A curfew

imposed in eight Sri Lanka districts after post-election violence in which 34 people died was relaxed today as life got back to normal.

Officials here said two more deaths were reported today, but the situation was now under control. Strong police patrols were being maintained.

Ministers in the new United National Party (UNP) Government, headed by Mr Junius Jayawardene, began their first working week in office. One of them, Mr Gamini Disanayake, the third ranking member of the UNP, gave a warning that time might be running out for democracy in Sri Lanka.

The people by their massive vote in favour of the UNP might have given a last chance for a democratic government to solve the country's pressing social and economic problems, he said. If it failed them, Sri Lanka was likely to come under either an extreme leftist regime or a right-wing dictatorship.

The pretexts of Libyan radio also give the flavour of a patriotic war. All day today the Tripoli station has been playing martial music and appealing for "volunteers" from Islamic countries to help Libya repel Egyptian troops.

Colonel Gaddafi has long aspired to cloak President Sadat in the robes of a capitalist aggressor and this latest opportunity to do so is not being missed.

By contrast, neither Egyptian nor Libyan television has shown any film of the desert fighting or air raids reported by both sides. Western journalists cannot get within 100 miles of the fighting.

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Carter aide explains bank deal to Senate

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, July 25

Mr Bert Lance, Secretary at the Office of Management and the Budget, went to Capitol Hill this morning to defend himself against allegations of conflict of interest. He was president of the National Bank of Georgia before President Carter appointed him and has been in difficulty over attempts to sell his shares in the bank.

The purview of the office is so wide that it directly affects banking. Mr Lance therefore agreed to sell his shares, which he bought when he joined the bank.

His first problem was that the value of the bank's shares had dropped sharply since he left the bank in January, partly because of his departure and partly because the bank chose to write off a large number of loans, many of which had been arranged during Mr Lance's time on the board.

The second, and much more severe, problem for Mr Lance, was the discovery of a relationship between the National Bank of Georgia and the National Bank of Chicago: the Chicago bank had lent Mr Lance \$3.4m (£2m) to buy his shares in the Georgia bank. The suggestion has now been made that the Georgia bank helped to arrange the transaction in a slightly dubious manner.

The Georgia bank put \$200,000 on interest-free deposit in the Chicago bank. There is nothing, whatever illegal in this, and Mr Lance defended the transaction firmly this morning.

"This is certainly a normal banking relationship," he told the Senate government affairs committee. "The balance is maintained according to the services provided. There is certainly nothing unusual about it."

The Georgia bank wanted a "corresponding relationship" with the Chicago bank, although it already had such a relationship with another Chicago bank. The directors of both banks and Mr Lance all insist that the deal had nothing to do with Mr Lance's loan.

His problem with the value of his shares seems to have been solved. His trustee, who was given complete control of his finances when he joined the Administration, announced yesterday that he had found a buyer for the shares at a price above the market price. An Atlanta corporation wanted to get into banking and found this an appropriate way to do so.

The proposed price is high enough to allow Mr Lance to pay off the Chicago bank, although he had asked the Senate committee to allow him to postpone selling his stock beyond the end of this year, when he hoped the price would recover.

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Protest fruit and vegetable prices

Protest fruit and vegetable prices. The National Farmers' Union (NFU) has called for a protest against the high prices of fruit and vegetables. The NFU says that the prices are too high for the average consumer and that the government should intervene to bring them down.

Naafi man who drove over striker acquitted

Düsseldorf, July 25—A

Naafi court martial acquitted a man who drove over a striker. The man, who was charged with manslaughter, was found not guilty by the court.

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Dispute keeps jasmine powers on bushes

Mr Peter Nichols

dispute between employers and workers over the picking of jasmine. The dispute has been ongoing for several weeks and has caused significant disruption to the jasmine industry.

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Use of wasteland upsets E Germans

From Our Correspondent

Berlin, July 25

Wasteland being put to good use by West Berliners in the shadow of the Berlin Wall—a seemingly trivial matter—is the latest source of friction between the two German states.

The dispute between West Berliners and East German officials over the use of wasteland. The West Berliners want to use the wasteland for various purposes, but the East German officials oppose this.

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Food area played down by expert

St. Petersburg, July 25—Mount

eruptions returned to its normal state today after eight days of eruptions that sent lava and boulders on to the streets.

The eruption of Mount St. Petersburg. The eruption was caused by a volcanic activity and resulted in the death of several people.

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Help unlock the mystery of Multiple Sclerosis

The Multiple Sclerosis Society

of Great Britain & Ireland. The society is dedicated to raising awareness of Multiple Sclerosis and to providing support for those affected by the disease.

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Multiple sclerosis

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OVERSEAS

Moderate leaders draft plan for change in Soweto

From Nicholas Ashford, Johannesburg, July 25

An attempt to fill the power vacuum in Johannesburg's huge black township of Soweto since the unrest last year—and particularly since the enforced resignation of the discredited Urban Bantu Council two months ago—begins in earnest tomorrow. A newly formed black pressure group is to unveil a blueprint for change to a meeting of leading township residents.

Although details have so far been kept secret it is understood that the blueprint calls for a new council, to be known as the Soweto Council, and ultimately other black townships as well to have the full status of an autonomous city council with direct responsibility to the South African Parliament. At present the township is administered by the white-controlled West Rand Board. The defunct Urban Bantu Council had advisory powers only.

The blueprint has been drawn up by a body of 10 moderate black leaders known as the Soweto local authority interim committee, or the committee of 10. It was set up last month after an article by the editor of the black newspaper *The World*, Mr Percy Qobusa, had called on the township to establish a civic body to run the city.

The committee has two strong attributes in its favour. First, it comprises representatives from a broad cross-section of black opinion and can therefore claim to be more representative of the feelings of the majority of the township's one million inhabitants than any other black organization past or present.

Its members range from Mr Leonard Mosala, a former opposition member of the Urban Bantu Council and a leading "moderate" on one side to a "black consciousness" leader such as Mr Tom Mofokeng, executive member of the Black People's Convention, on the other.

Secondly, it has the blessing

of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, which was behind last year's unrest and which has been calling the tune in Soweto ever since. It was primarily responsible for the resignation of the Urban Bantu Council at the beginning of June. It has now stepped up its campaign against government-created institutions by calling for the resignation of members of Soweto school boards and black trade policemen.

Members of the student's body were present at the inaugural meeting of the committee and the students leader, Mr Mofokeng, said the committee members to form a body "that will not be indoctrinated into the government way of controlling the black man in the country".

This theme has been taken up by the chairman of the committee of 10, Dr Harrison Mofokeng, a Soweto medical practitioner. "The Government," he says, "has always sought to control blacks through bodies created by them, without consulting anybody and often against their wishes. These bodies have become irrelevant. The feeling now is that the people of Soweto should have their own body to control their own body."

Dr Mofokeng is a former member of the banned African National Congress and during last year's unrest was a founder member of the Black Parents' Association, together with Mrs Winnie Mandela. Both were detained by the police and were only released at the end of last year.

The committee's immediate aim is to establish a new, moderate united leadership to run Soweto. The blueprint is understood to call for black control over education, the police force and municipal finances—all presently under white control. If the plan is approved at tomorrow's meeting it will be put before a mass rally in Soweto on Sunday and then be presented to the Government.

It remains to be seen what the Government's attitude towards the committee will be.

Nine ANC members jailed

Pietermaritzburg, July 25

Nine members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were sentenced to jail terms ranging from life to seven years under the South African's Suppression of Communism and Terrorism Act at the Supreme Court here today.

Five of the men—Harry Gwala, Anton Xaba, John Nene, Matthews Meyiwa and Zekhele

Mda—were sentenced to life imprisonment. The court heard that they all had previous convictions for subversive activities.

Joseph Ndlovu was jailed for 18 years, Truman Magubane and Cleopas Ndlovu for 15 years, and Azaria Ndebele for seven years. Another defendant, William Khayile, was acquitted on all charges.

They drank the tea I had

Undeclared war over Ethiopian desert

From William Campbell, Mogadishu, Somalia, July 25

The hot, sprawling Ogaden desert of Ethiopia is a 150,000-sq mile tract of nothing. It is home to millions of desert nomads, a few stunted trees and several hundred thousand nomads of Somali origin who have wandered in the region with their camels and goats for centuries.

This land, which has been sucked dry by 130°F (50°C) temperatures and howling winds off the Red Sea, has given rise to a conflict, little noticed by the outside world, which has built up suddenly into a small war. Diplomatic observers fear that the intensification of the conflict could precipitate a crisis in the Horn of Africa that could involve the United States and the Soviet Union.

Since early June an estimated 3,000 guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front have poured into the Ogaden, seizing an estimated 60 per cent of the region. The desert makes up Ethiopia's south-eastern corner and comprises a full third of its territory.

The insurgents, who are trained, supplied and supported by Somalia, severed the vital railway line from Addis Ababa to Djibouti, which runs through the Ogaden and carries 60 per cent of Ethiopia's imports and exports. Roaring across the desert in camouflaged trucks, the guerrillas overran government outposts, attacked convoys and circled the area's two biggest towns, the ancient walled city of Harer and the important railway town of Dire Dawa.

The guerrillas claimed recently that they had killed at least 150 Ethiopian troops in fighting round Dire Dawa, destroyed nine aircraft on the ground and shot down another. The Ethiopians appear ready to strike back. Over the past few weeks they have flown thousands of troops, many of them trained by Israel, into the Ogaden, together with advance units of the 300,000 peasant army trained by Cuba, which was unveiled recently in Addis Ababa after months of secret training.

Thousands of nomads have fled from the area into Somalia, with tales of casual killings and indiscriminate bombings by Ethiopia's American-built F-5 aircraft.

Mrs Adner Abdi, a middle-aged woman, told me in Mogadishu that Ethiopian troops visited her encampment in the Ogaden and, after a couple of perfunctory questions, shot her husband and three sons.

"They drank the tea I had



A woman from the nomadic tribes of the Ogaden desert in Ethiopia looks after her children in a Mogadishu refugee compound after fleeing the war-torn area.

left on the fire and then left with a wife and two children.

Another refugee said it took him two weeks to reach the Somali border. On the way he saw villages and nomad camps flattened by air strikes and hundreds of dead camels and cattle rotting in the sun.

Hospitals in Northern Somalia are full of wounded guerrillas and nomads. Extra doctors and nurses have been sent to help.

"We have launched our offensive to drive the Ethiopian Army out of the Ogaden and we are prepared to fight until the desert sand is soaked in blood," a guerrilla leader said.

"He was talking to me at the Front's pleasure headquarters, an Italian-style villa in Mogadishu. 'We have signed up more than 700 men in the past 10 days here at headquarters and at least that many have been registered at various training camps', he said.

The Front was formed in 1963. The Somali Government supports it actively with both weapons and training, although Mogadishu denies this officially.

On the walls of the headquarters were official maps outlining the dream of President Barre's "scientific socialist"



Government for a "Greater Somalia". Millions of marchers are emblazoned with the bright yellow outline of Greater Somalia.

Somali children from their earlier years are impressed with this aim. Greater Somalia encompasses the entire Ogaden region, a large part of northern Kenya and even the newly independent state of Djibouti, where France withdrew from its last African colony last month.

The Somali Government's boundary lines drawn up by British and French colonizers and, even the charter of the Organization of African Unity, which recognizes colonial borders as inviolate.

Since independence in 1960, the Somalis have accused Ethiopia of being "Africa's longest colonialists". They have claimed sovereignty over all disputed areas on the ground that the majority of the population there was Somali in origin—UPL.

Our Nairobi Correspondent writes: Although conflicting claims from Ethiopia and Somalia continue, it is clear that fierce fighting is continuing in the Ogaden. The Somali Government again denied today that regular Somali forces were involved, however.

The Ethiopian Government has admitted that rebel groups have occupied large areas of the Ogaden and that fierce fighting continues around Dire Dawa and Harer.

A statement broadcast from Addis Ababa said Somali tanks, aircraft and heavy artillery were involved in the fighting, but there has been no confirmation of this from other sources.

The Somali news agency said today that the Western Somali Liberation Front had occupied the town of God Dera, in the Ogaden, after bitter fighting. Mogadishu radio said later that Ethiopian forces had also abandoned four border villages.

Third World Report

Success claimed for Bangladesh sterilization campaign

Dacca, July 25

Bangladesh has completed an experiment in family planning involving more than a third of the country's 437 *thanas* (counties).

The pilot scheme sought to carry out voluntary sterilizations in the best possible conditions. Each health centre was instructed to perform a maximum of 12 sterilizations a day, and patients remained in the centres for up to a week for after-care.

The campaign emphasized quality and after-care so that those who are already sterilized will be our agents to motivate others," Mr Muhammad Sattar, secretary of the Bangladesh Population Control and Family Planning Ministry, said.

Care and consideration for the patient may go far to eradicate many of the fears of illiterate villagers—fears which in neighbouring India were fanned by the coercive

methods of some officials, thus helping to defeat the Congress Party in last March's general election.

Bangladesh, far more densely populated than India, with 82 million people, already crowding into 55,126 square miles, can even less afford such a setback.

Its first five-year plan (1973-78), assuming a moderate reduction of the population growth rate, projected a total population of 189 million by the year 2000.

The population is increasing by about 2,250,000 a year. The growth rate has fallen from 3 per cent in 1975-76 to 2.3 per cent this year.

The pilot family planning scheme in 150 *thanas* has been

a success, Mr Sattar says. The target was 60,000 sterilizations, but the total at the end of the eight-week programme on April 21 was 76,826.

The results of the scheme are being studied, and the ministry will decide whether to recommend it as a national programme.

Mr Sattar, a Harvard and British-educated economist, said that before the pilot scheme began he thought there was little chance of it succeeding, because only 2 or 3 per cent of fertile couples had a sufficiently high income standard to accept family planning.

However, he considered that, if the lowest income group in Bangladesh—the landless labourers, hawkers and unemployed, for whom life is a continuous struggle for survival—could be persuaded, then there was some hope.—Reuter.

In brief

US Navy's tasty cakes for sharks

Washington, July 25

The United States Navy spent \$340,000 (£200,000) on buying shark repellent for its ships. The repellent, a mixture of shark cake and copper acetate, was forced to come down in the sea, years after tests showed that it did not work, the Senate was told today.

Senator Lee Metcalf, a Democrat, said that experiments in 1962 showed that the shark cake and copper acetate offered no protection against sharks, which had even been known to eat them. But the Navy continued to buy them until February, 1974.

New Apollo link

Moscow, July 25

A full-scale model of the United States Apollo spacecraft that linked up with a Soviet Soyuz in orbit two years ago is to be installed in a space exhibition here.

It has been clear for a long time that the help it was receiving from its powerful ally. As the recent union congress from which the Chinese delegation was absent, one Albanian delegate complained of the

Albanians send home Chinese advisers

From Dese Trevisan, Belgrade, July 25

Reports from Tirana speak of a quiet exodus of Chinese experts and advisers who have been engaged on various industrial projects in Albania since relations with the Soviet Union were severed and all Soviet experts left in 1961.

According to diplomatic reports reaching here, the Albanian Government has refused to renew residence permits and contracts for Chinese advisers. Chinese students who were studying at Tirana University left on summer holidays for home, doubting whether they would return for the beginning of next term.

It has been clear for a long time that Albania was dissatisfied with the help it was receiving from its powerful ally. As the recent union congress from which the Chinese delegation was absent, one Albanian delegate complained of the

delay in the building of an oil refinery.

He did not mention China by name but as this was one of the projects China was supplying with materials and expert advice it was clear that the remark was intended as a rebuke to Peking.

Another delegate at the congress spoke of difficulties because of delays in the supply of equipment from abroad. Again, he did not mention China by name but the project he was speaking of was a metalurgical "tombo" for which China had undertaken to furnish all equipment and expertise.

Albania broke with Moscow 16 years ago and has long been considered to be economically dependent on its ally. But the alliance has seemed to be deteriorating for several years and the past few weeks have brought signs of a growing rift.

Leading article, page 15

War skeletons found

Bangkok, July 25

About 450 skeletons believed to have been European prisoners of war killed by Japanese troops during the Second World War have been found on an island off the southern coast of Thailand.

Holiday drownings

Tokyo, July 25—A total of 53 people, including 11 children drowned off Japan at the weekend as families flocked to the coast during the first weekend of school summer holidays.

33 die in air crash

Santiago, July 25

A Chilean DC 6 military transport crashed in a storm in wooded country yesterday, killing 33 people on board, Air Force authorities said.

Ex-Speaker freed

Namery, July 25—The former Speaker of Nigeria's National Assembly, Mr Bonoiu Rana, aged 71, a close aide of former President Diiori Hamani, who was ousted in 1974, has been released after more than three years in prison.

US embassy lifts travel ban in rebellion area

Zamboanga City, July 25

The United States Embassy in the Philippines has lifted a three-year-old travel ban on embassy and military staff to Zamboanga City and other parts of western Mindanao, it was announced today.

The travel ban was imposed at the height of the Muslim rebellion in the area when a number of foreigners, including British and American businessmen, were kidnapped for ransom by rebel groups.

It has also been disclosed that 200 heavily-armed members of the Moro National Liberation Front, including three commandos, were surrendered to the Philippines armed forces on Saturday, Agency France-Press.

Angola accuses S Africa of seizing town

The Angolan Defence Ministry yesterday accused South Africa of invading its territory to capture the southern town of Cuangar, on the border with Namibia (South-West Africa), which South Africa administers.

Luanda radio, maintained in time, said the occupation of Cuangar "follows many other provocations along the entire southern border of our country by the racist regime of Pretoria aimed at destroying our young republic and in this way hindering the irresistible advance of Swapo."

South African officials said earlier that Cuangar had fallen to forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita).—UPI and Reuter.

Guerrillas in Rhodesia told to unite

Lusaka, July 25

Leaders of the first "front line" states in the liberation struggle in southern Africa today came out strongly in support of a single united army of Rhodesian nationalists.

A five-hour meeting here was attended by the Presidents of Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania and by the Vice-President of Botswana.

President Nyerere, who is chairman of the front line states, said: "We need one army to maintain the internal security and national integrity [of Rhodesia]."

In supporting the Patriotic Front, led by Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, however, the front line states have no intention of taking away from the majority of the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) their choice of leaders after the country acceded to power, President Nyerere said.

The leaders of the two other nationalist movements in southern Africa, the African National Congress of South Africa, and the South-West Africa People's Party of Namibia, also reported to the front line leaders on their present situations.



Mrs Florrie Adams with three of her children.

Coloured family to fight Salisbury eviction

From Our Correspondent, Salisbury, July 25

A Coloured Rhodesian family is to fight the decision of the all-white Salisbury Municipal Council to evict them from their home in the "whites only" suburb of Prospect.

Mrs Florrie Adams said yesterday she was determined to stay in her home. She said her husband was out of Salisbury erecting security fencing against guerrillas, and one son was in the Army.

A former mayor of Salisbury,

Mr Ivor Pich, who is a member of the council, is championing the cause of the Adams family, saying he will raise the money to fight the case.

It has not yet emerged who is behind the move, as the family has been living in the suburb for two years. But there are many white residents in the suburbs of Salisbury into which more and more Coloured people and Africans are moving.

The council's move is believed to be embarrassing to the Government and it could be that pressure will be brought to bear on the council to back down.

Low on the range

Perth, July 25

A cowboy suffered head injuries when he was knocked off his horse by a low-flying aircraft during a cattle drive in the Australian outback at the weekend.

Silent presses

Kington, Jamaica, July 25

The Daily Gleaner, Jamaica's oldest morning newspaper, failed to appear today after a breakdown in negotiations between the publishers and the printers.

Floods in Pakistan

Rawalpindi, July 25

Floods killed 20 people in a mountainous district of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, officials said here.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning see page 61 for outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1066
Tonight: *The Royal Opera*
Tomorrow: *The Royal Opera*
Wednesday: *The Royal Opera*
Thursday: *The Royal Opera*
Friday: *The Royal Opera*
Saturday: *The Royal Opera*
Sunday: *The Royal Opera*

THEATRES

HERMAID, 240 1066, Roadman 240
Tonight: *The Royal Opera*
Tomorrow: *The Royal Opera*
Wednesday: *The Royal Opera*
Thursday: *The Royal Opera*
Friday: *The Royal Opera*
Saturday: *The Royal Opera*
Sunday: *The Royal Opera*

CONCERTS

PROVOK 77, Royal Albert Hall, 1850
Tonight: *The Royal Opera*
Tomorrow: *The Royal Opera*
Wednesday: *The Royal Opera*
Thursday: *The Royal Opera*
Friday: *The Royal Opera*
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CINEMAS

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TERTAINMENT

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CINEMAS

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The Act II finale: Hans Sotin and Gwyneth Jones, and, right, Colin Davis

Bayreuth under its first British conductor

Quite often recently Bayreuth has looked to Covent Garden for singers but never before last weekend for a conductor. On Saturday Colin Davis cut himself a swathe of Richard Wagner's green hill by opening the festival with *Tannhäuser*, so becoming the first British conductor ever to appear there. At the end of the evening there were one or two dissenting voices to greet performers and production team alike. Bayreuth would scarcely be Bayreuth without the complainers. But they were drowned by the applause. The overwhelming impression was that this was the best *Tannhäuser* so far in Götter Friedrich's staging, originally seen five years ago.

Davis had one or two obstacles to vault over both on his way up the hill and inside the theatre itself. Bayreuth opening nights are desperate. The outward display of pomp and circumstance, with posers of police and only slightly smaller posers of dignitaries from Bavaria and beyond, conceals the fact that the great majority of the audience are virtually season ticket-holders who know precisely what they want to hear and are suspicious of newcomers. One local paper calculated that between 70 and 80 per cent of the Bayreuth public renew their seats year by year.

Friedrich's production, lucid

though it is, does not make life easy for the conductor. The curtain rises the moment the music begins in each act, so the first prelude is an accompaniment to Tannhäuser's decision to change his life style. The strings of the harp through which he looks at the world are ropes which fetter him, a symbol repeated later, and he decides to throw them off in favour of the pleasures to be found up in Venusberg. It is informative and at the same time it distracts a little from the music.

Davis also found his Venus and, more particularly, his Tannhäuser (Gwyneth Jones and Hermann Esser) uncertain as to what to do. The production was not until Tannhäuser returned to the valley, a scene magically realized in Jürgen Risse's designs with no break in the transformation and the audience on Hermann's hunting party contrasting with plain green of the Thuringian countryside, that the opera truly gripped. Once the hold was gained it was not released. The second act is the apex of Friedrich's production as he builds up the formality of the Landgrave's court in order to make the change of heart and face the more vicious when an unbeliever, Tannhäuser, is found within the ranks. The closeness of the Friedrich-Davis partnership was clear from the start with which the conductor

changed from the pulsating joy of Elisabeth's entrance aria through the half-mocking reverence of ceremonial to the final fury of the rule-makers when their standards are challenged. This was a remarkable piece of musical architecture, superbly realized by both the chorus and orchestra of Bayreuth, with whom Colin Davis appears to have achieved immediate rapport.

With this success won he balanced the final act with equal authority, allowing the full breath of melancholy for Elisabeth's Prayer and being gentle in his support for Wolfram's sentimental address to that evening star. The consistent response to the change of mood which his always characterized Davis's Bayreuth is reflected in his approach to *Tannhäuser*: he relishes rather than recoils from the obvious popular moments, he delights in the luscious passages and most of all he is happy when working on an enormous canvas. His beautiful and Bayreuth is nothing if not big. The bond must surely be renewed.

William Mann reported the outrage when Friedrich's view of *Tannhäuser* was first seen at the opening of the 1972 festival. As so often, yesterday's scandal becomes today's canon, and the self-appointed guardians of Wagner

were clearly holding back their energies to protest against the revival of the Chereau Ring this week.

The opening and close of the production are still faulty. John Neumeier's bacchanalian ballet shows a great deal of sexual effort being expended to apparently little effect. Gwyneth Jones still doubles Venus and Elisabeth. I admire her courage in showing off her considerably more of her body than a *Nachtigall* hostess as Venus and doing so among the dancers—ballerinas and sopranos tend to come in rather different shapes. But the role does not suit her vocally. Friedrich, who was at Bayreuth to supervise this revival, has also stuck by his final scene where Wagner's young pilgrims are turned into grey-haired workers apparently redeemed by Tannhäuser's actions. Between these blemishes the production is masterly: it is determined in its insistence on removing all the medieval accretions from the opera and it is constantly enlightening on the sheer impossibility of being an individual in a society which lives only by rules.

Hermann Esser, shaggy-haired and ravaged by guilt, transmitted many of Friedrich's ideas about the man at odds with the world into which he is born. The singing was erra-

tic, at its worst going off pitch for too long and at its best producing that sustained heroic ring *Tannhäuser* fanatics are constantly searching for and so rarely find. It is easy to criticize Esser's Tannhäuser, but since so few tenors are prepared to tackle the role it would be better to praise him for the way he handled the finale to the second act. Gwyneth Jones's Elisabeth is as genuine and affecting as her Venus is blowsy. She produced the most pure and translucent tone for the Prayer; the voice when not under pressure remains ravishing. Bernd Weik's Wolfram has a warm and velvety tone right for a man almost irritating in the amount of goodness he exudes. There were few weaknesses in the rest of the cast led by Hans Sotin's imperious Landgrave and Franz Mazura's angry Biterolf.

Tannhäuser was Friedrich's first Wagner production. It paved the way to the Covent Garden Ring and the association with Colin Davis. The wheel has now come full circle with Davis making his Bayreuth debut in Friedrich's staging. Philips, for whom Davis records, must surely be won dering how best to use this partnership for the gramophone.

John Higgins

Brunelleschi and the great Dome of Florence

The anniversary of the birth of Rubens has rather overshadowed that of the Florentine architect and sculptor, Filippo Brunelleschi. The sheer space of time between Brunelleschi's age and our own is movingly brought home by a photograph in the documentary exhibition of his life and work at the Laurentian Library in Florence. It shows Brunelleschi's skeleton when his tomb was opened at the church of S. Reparata in 1972. The bones have all but crumbled into dust, but as you leave the exhibition by the balcony above the cloisters of San Lorenzo the great Dome which Brunelleschi designed bulks reassuringly above the city.

"Who is so dull and jealous that he would not admire Filippo's genius," wrote Alberti, "this gigantic building rising above the vaults of heaven, wide enough to receive in its shade all the people of Tuscany, and built without the aid of any trusswork or mass of timber, is a work of art which, indeed, it dominates the city, visible from so many points. Sometimes only a segment of the dome glimpsed through a narrow street or a sudden glimpse of a balcony as you emerge on to a balcony or look out of the window of a museum. Perhaps the best view of all is from the Boboli gardens entering by the gate through the Pitti Palace (a building whose original conception is Brunelleschi's) and turning to look back across the city as one pauses for breath to climb the terraces. Huge and serene, it rides over the red-tiled roofs of the city like a great bell-buoy. (And what a chord in the heart is struck as the great bell in the Campanile sounds across the ruffled sea of roofs.) The Dome defies perspective (which Brunelleschi invented) and true to the optical principle of size-concealment appears even more enormous as it rises above the city. Try taking a snapshot from this point and you will be made disappointedly aware of how the eye approximates to the way we know things should be, rather than the way they are seen in perspective by the eye of the camera.

One of the most remarkable things about the Dome is the way it is lifted above the main body of the cathedral on a drum of masonry, pierced with huge round windows. This was done largely for structural reasons, but visually it enormously enhances the effect of the Dome, which is raised high above the roofs of the city rather than appearing to rest

upon them. According to Vasari this was Brunelleschi's idea. Several twentieth-century art historians have questioned Vasari's account, arguing that the conception of the tambour predates Brunelleschi's involvement with the Dome. But some of the most recent research vindicates Vasari's assertion that the solution adopted was Brunelleschi's.

About the authorship of the Dome itself there is no doubt. Brunelleschi spent much time in Rome studying the uncovered ruins of antiquity. The look of the dome, based as the dome of the Pantheon. But Brunelleschi's Dome of Florence is a marrying of gothic and classical ideas in a form which is unique in its combination of grace and robustness. Technically it was an engineering achievement of extraordinary daring. For Brunelleschi used no internal timbering or centring armature and no external scaffolding. The exact details of the structure are still not fully understood; but of the sheer brilliance of the design there is no dispute.

As well as the great dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, Brunelleschi's hand is everywhere in central Florence: the Ospedale degli Innocenti, the Chapel of San Lorenzo, the delightful Pazzi Chapel at Santa Croce, and perhaps most beautiful of all, the lovely church of Santo Spirito in its bustling working day piazza on the other side of the Arno. Brunelleschi designed only the original central part of the Palazzo Pitti, a width of seven windows; but its essential simplicity and clarity of concept speaks of his quiet robustness. The attribution to Brunelleschi has sometimes been in question; but it is difficult to believe that it is not his work.

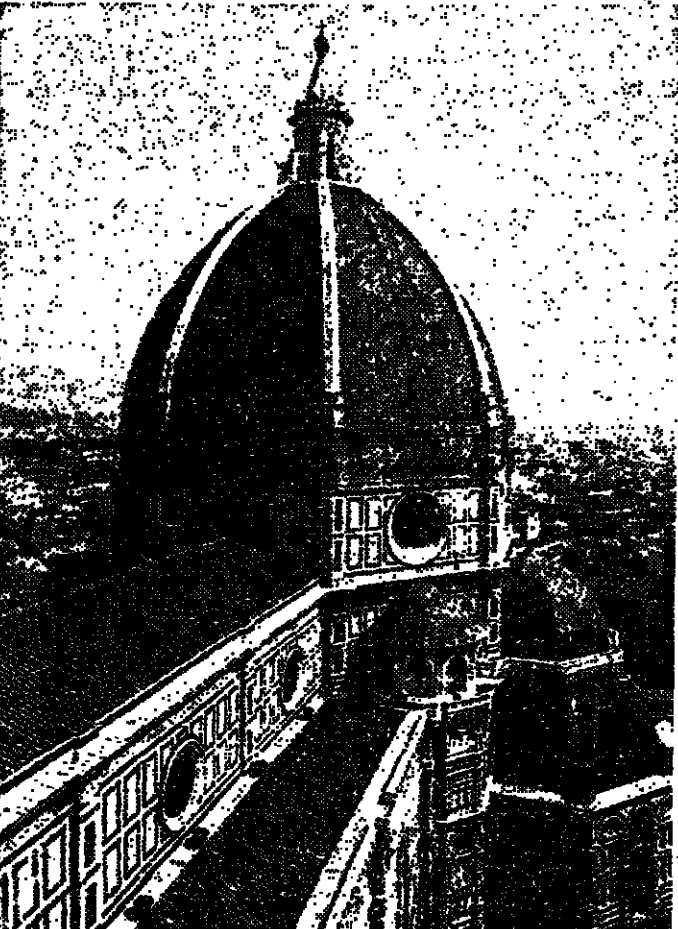
None of Brunelleschi's drawings has survived. In fact there are no architectural drawings at all which date back to the first half of the fifteenth century. The exhibition in the Prints and Drawings room of the Uffizi, *Drawings of Brunelleschi's Architectural Works*, is made up of drawings and tracings by later artists and draughtsmen. These form a fascinating visual description of the construction of the Dome and the design of Brunelleschi's other works in Florence. A new permanent room has just opened in the museum of the Duomo which displays the equipment designed and used by Brunelleschi in the construction. But even more than with Wren, Brunelleschi's memorial is to be found by looking around the city he lived and worked in. Florence itself is the best exhibition of his work.

The second best is the superb small show of his sculptures at the Bargello. The confrontation of the two maquettes made by Brunelleschi and Ghiberti for the competition for the Baptistery gates (which are normally to be seen together in the Bargello) is overruled by another: the two wooden crucifixes by Brunelleschi and Donatello. These usually hang in Santa Maria Novella and can be directly compared only through photographs. Also exhibited are early figures from the altar of Santa Jacopo in the Duomo at Pistoia and photographs of works in situ which could not be moved.

Vasari tells how Donatello challenged Brunelleschi to make a wooden crucifix either by hand or by machine. He has produced his own version. ("You have placed a door upon the cross.") And the story of how Donatello dropped the eggs out of his apron when he saw what Brunelleschi had done with the machine. According to Vasari, Donatello said: "You have represented the Christ. Mine is a common man."

The story is probably apocryphal and told by Vasari to enhance Brunelleschi's reputation. In fact the crucifix ascribed to Brunelleschi is more medieval and expressionist in feeling than that ascribed to Donatello, which has a classical quality and, far from depicting Christ as a common man, embodies him. In his account Vasari tries to create the sense of an actual competition between the two sculptors. Florentine artists of the early fourteenth century were intensely competitive, and if the story is not literally true it undoubtedly conveys the spirit of challenge that artists felt at the time in the city.

The maquettes for the doors of the Baptistery were made for a competition which was real enough. Here again Brunelleschi's conception is more medieval. His relief is superbly dramatic. He shows the angel rushing in and grabbing Abraham's arm as he is on the very point of cutting Isaac's throat. Ghiberti's angel stays Abraham's hand with a gesture which looks forward to Michelangelo's Sistine ceiling. There is no physical contact between the two. Similarly Abraham's knife is pointed at Isaac's throat; it does not touch it as in Brunelleschi's version. The space the figures occupy is more realistic and flowing. The angel zooms in from deep space, whereas in Brunelleschi's he enters laterally from the left on the same plane as the main action, not diagonal to it.



Traditionally Brunelleschi's defeat in the competition is held to have turned his attention from sculpture to architecture. There is no reason to disbelieve this. For he was a man who had to be first in what he did, not second. Many men would have been content to have produced works as superb as his maquette for the Baptistery doors, or the crucifix for Santa Maria Novella. He was furious that for many years Ghiberti was paid as co-architect on the Dome. But there is no doubt at all that the conception of that great architectural masterpiece was Filippo's and his alone.

It is common today in art history to argue that the dramatic breaks with the past of the kind that Vasari liked to embellish with anecdote did not take place, to argue that the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance was a much more gradual process. Clearly there is much truth in this, but the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction. In a fascinating recent analysis of Brunelleschi's structural achievements, *Brunelleschi: Studies of his Technology and Inventions* (MIT Press), Frank D. Prager and Gustina Scaglia declare: "It has been usual to say that Vasari overestimated Filippo, but it is possible that he did not estimate him highly enough. To us Filippo the architect appears as one of the

great developers of Gothic building, as the principal founder of the Renaissance, and also as an important forerunner of modern structural design and analysis." One cannot add to that.

Brunelleschi determined the direction in which architecture would go for the next 500 years. His influence is still felt today. The master of modern concrete vaulting, Pier Luigi Nervi, made a study and structural survey of the Dome in the mid-Thirties—as a designer of superb interiors Brunelleschi was not surpassed even by Michelangelo.

The exhibition of documents relating to his life and work is appropriately shown in Michelangelo's great Laurentian Library, the conception of which owes so much to Brunelleschi's example. It continues to the end of the year; the exhibitions at the Uffizi and the Bargello until October 31. The international Conference on Brunelleschi Studies is from October 16 to October 22. An exhibition entitled *Brunelleschi the anti-classicist* runs from October 16 to January 31, 1978, in the refectory and cloisters of Santa Maria Novella, and another exhibition, *The City and the Life of Florence in Brunelleschi's Time*, from December 15 to March 15, 1978, at the Palazzo Medici-Riccardi.

Paul Overy

Liverpool composer's Jubilee commission

RLPO/Groves
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Saturday night at the Proms always used to be the time for your 100 best tunes. Robert Postonby seems to have been determined to get away from all that this year, and he began his attack on the first Saturday of the season. The programme began and ended with jolly pieces; Malcolm Arnold's overture *Backs the Dandelion*, and Britten's *Young Person's Guide*, but it also included the first of three BBC Jubilee commissions to be heard at this year's Proms, Edwin Roxburgh's *Montage*.

The title of the piece, Roxburgh explains, comes from the film technique in which "disparate elements are welded into a consecutive whole". Disparate elements the work contains aplenty, but I am less certain about the welding, and not certain at all about the consecutive whole. Like other cello composers faced with an orchestral commission, Roxburgh had taken the opportunity to put in all the attractive sounds he can think of. His *Montage* crams in everything from lonely flute solos to swift, turtledove charged with lots of percussion.

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Porcell and Elgar
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Sunday's Prom programme was of the sort that one would never hear in any other concert series. Two conductors and two groups of musicians changed places on the platform for performances of a Purcell cantata and an Elgar symphony, a juxtaposition to emphasize how little of greatness was achieved in English music in the intervening two centuries.

The Purcell work was his hymn for St Cecilia's Day 1632, *Hail, Bright Cecilia*, and it was given a good straightforward performance under Nicholas Cleobury. Recognizing that it would be absurd to use authentic instruments in such an inauthentic hall, Mr Cleobury

The next decade could be crucial for manpower in the British and Russian armies

As recruits for the US army dry up, there is talk now of conscription

The United States all-volunteer army may be running into its first manpower problems since it came into being 41 years ago. A number of senior officers and politicians are already worried enough to talk seriously about bringing back conscription.

On the face of it one might wonder what all the fuss is about. At the end of last year, four years after the ending of the unpopular, inequitable Vietnam draft, the misgivings of both liberal and conservative opponents of an all-professional force would seem to have been confounded. With 775,000 soldiers, the US army was only 0.5 per cent short of its target size. Nor had the other services suffered. The Marine Corps was 99 per cent recruited and the navy and the air force were actually up to strength.

In fact most of the pessimists acknowledge that the switch to a voluntary force has so far been highly successful, in terms of quality as well as quantity—with a higher proportion of above-average recruits than the forces received through conscription. It is the future rather than the present which worries them and the clouds, they say, are already on the horizon.

One of the warning signs they point to is the increasing difficulty of attracting high school graduates—one of the quality "yardsticks" by which the Pentagon has measured its success in achieving the kind of army that it wants. The proportion of army recruits with high school diplomas—equivalent to A-levels in Britain—

slumped from 65 to 56 per cent in the last six months of 1976, after two or three years of gradual improvement. Indeed the proportion dropped for the navy and the air force, too, though to a less marked degree, despite increased effort in this direction.

Another worry is the rising proportion of black recruits. Although the black slice of the 18-to-21 population of the United States as a whole is only 13 per cent, the proportion among those joining the forces has climbed to more than 19 per cent, and in the army alone to nearly 29 per cent. This at least shows that the army is providing job security for an underprivileged black minority. But it also conjures up a disquieting picture of white Americans living a comfortable life at home while their less well-endowed black brethren are left to look after the national interest.

So far it is the army's reserve strength which has given rise to most concern. After 18 months of declining graphs, the Army Reserve and the National Guard had a combined shortfall of 55,000 last spring—and with no obvious prospect of rapid improvement. These young men who previously joined the reserves to avoid the draft are now leaving, their commitment completed. And without any draft to motivate them the young men today are not exactly flocking to replace them. Moreover, there has again been a decline in the quality of volunteer reservists, which senior officers in the army find even more disturbing.

Then there is the matter of



US army conscripts on manoeuvres in Britain: will it be back to conscription again?

money. The United States is committed to maintaining comparability between civilian and military pay. It has to, if recruiting is even to approach the target figures. Britain has a similar policy—although comparability here has suffered during the Government's programme of income constraints. American military pay has doubled in the past nine years, and personnel costs now absorb about 55 per cent of the defence budget, reducing the proportion available to buy weapons.

President Carter has made it

clear that if it becomes impossible to find enough volunteers in future—or if the United States finds it cannot afford to pay them—he will not allow a return to the old draft, with all its inequalities. But he has also said that he would not shrink from introducing a more comprehensive form of conscription, without any loopholes for rich young college boys, should the need arise.

A return to compulsory national service of any kind remains an option which the Pentagon will try to avoid. For one thing it would have to be

a complete turn-around in the approach to defence needs, if much money were to be saved. A simple change from voluntary to compulsory recruiting would save only about \$500m or less than half of one per cent of the defence budget. The annual saving would reach \$2,000m if the conscripts were paid minimal wages—as they were during national service in Britain. But this would mean shifting the burden of national defence back to the taxpayer, and away from the military, and would be politically unpopular.

There are a number of less dramatic options which the Department of Defence will try first. These include improved recruiting programmes, greater reliance on womanpower, and perhaps the admittance of applicants who fall just below the present physical, mental or educational standards. (These might be service jobs which they could perform, thus releasing the better qualified men for front-line positions.)

The most severe test of new methods will come in the next decade. By 1985 the number of boys aged 17 should be 15 per cent below the 1976 figure. Unemployment, too, is likely to decrease in the United States as a whole, with the result that the Congressional Budget Office has estimated a drop by one third in the pool of male candidates for the armed forces.

United States recruiting officers are not the only ones to view the next decade with some alarm. The British Army, too, is uneasy over the prospects—and so, curiously enough, are the Russians. It has been calculated that the Soviet Union would need to recruit 85 per cent of all 18-year-olds by 1987 to maintain its forces at the present level—so far as the availability of manpower declines—unless they raised the period of conscription from the present two years. The size of armies may yet be reduced because there are simply not enough young men to serve in them. But that seems cold comfort in the Pentagon.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Bernard Levin

Keeping your nerve: remembering it's better to be damp than dead

I see that once again somebody has had a narrow and double-edged escape from drowning in a car that has fallen into deep water; in this case a lake. The reports of such episodes always tell us that the car's inhabitants remained calm (what the philosophers would call a necessary but not a sufficient condition of survival in such circumstances), and eventually floated to the surface and lived to tell the tale, what they never do is to fill in the bit in the middle, which is where the really important information is to be found. I recall a strip cartoon of my youth, *The Ark*, in which a man, having acquired a copy of *Enquire Within*, proudly proclaimed that the book had removed the terror of drowning, for, as he said, "If you fall overboard and can swim, you live; turn to page 158 and it tells you exactly what to do"; but the truth of the car in the water is that there really is an exact formula for survival, which needs no instruction manual, but which has been tested in use (though not, I am happy to say, by me), and found entirely efficacious. I cannot recall where I first read about it, but since, in my experience, it appears to be largely unknown, I think it is worth setting out the details today. The survivors of the recently reported accident must have applied the rule, and others may well be glad to know it.

Let us suppose that the horrendous thing has actually happened to you; that you have slipped off a riverbank or lakeside road and gone into deep water. Let us suppose, further, that the car has settled on the bottom the right way up and structurally intact. Let us suppose, finally, that the windows are closed (and if they are not, the first priority is to close them, abandoning all other activity in order to do so—indeed, those with really exceptional presence of mind should attend to this part of the operation even while the car is flying through the air in the direction of the water).

There you are, then, in a closed car, with ample air for your purpose, but with water all round and above you. You have remained calm, and ensured that any passengers are likewise fully confident of survival, though interested in the details of the accident. What now?

Undo your seat-belts, and leave the doors alone. This last item is the one on which everything depends; no doubt the faith required to obey it is great, but it must be instantly acquired, and it must not waver. There is no limit to the pressure by which you must enforce the principle to be enforced, from a sharp rap across the knuckles for anyone who so much as touches the handle, to a vigorous smack across the chops for anyone who will not let go of it. We are in the business of survival, and this is no time to stoop to ceremony. Hands off the doors.

The reason for this decree, and for the severity recommended for those who refuse to obey it, is psychological, not technical. It is, as a matter of fact, impossible to open the doors of a car in the situation described, but the realization of this impossibility is almost certain to lead to panic, which is literally fatal; the discovery that the pressure of the water outside the car makes the doors immovable is, in turn, almost certain to lead to an attempt to open the windows by winding them down, and anybody doing that is committing immediate suicide. The only correct response is calm inactivity; you will see why in a moment. Quieten all doubts in your own breast and in those of your companions in misfortune; keep your hands and feet off doors and windows; spend a few moments removing all bulky outer garments like overcoats and heavy

jackets; and watch what happens next. What happens next is probably not much fun, but here to help you survive experience, not to enjoy. What happens next is that the car fills slowly with water. Note the vital adverb, which all hangs. If you open the doors the car will fill instantly; if you do not, the water will ooze in around the windows and doors, through the floorboards, but will do so gradually, and you shall be saved.

The point is, as the scientifically-minded among you will have realized, that doors can only be opened when the pressure inside the car is equal or almost equal to that outside. That means the car must be full, almost full, of water; and you cannot get out, and liable to drown yourself severely if you try to do so in an unorthodox manner.

The water will rise, and you will endure the drowning, reflecting that it is better to be damp than dead, and the ingenuity of your own mind. Higher, still, and higher, the water; a minute ago it rounded your ankles, now it is against your knees, soon it is against your waist, anon it is at your chest, and you must hold your breath, now it is almost up to your ears, now it is at your head, in the shrinking bubble of air that is now being forced inexorably against your face. When the water is so high that it is about to extinguish that bubble, take a very deep breath, open the doors, a step from the car.

Once learned, never to be forgotten

No great effort will be required to move the doors. The water now, for all intents and purposes, you are doing is to rotate through an entirely circumambient body of liquid; then, you must not, of course, expect the door to fly open as though there was nothing but a beyond it. Holding your breath, and making sure that your companions, if any, following you with the minimum of delay, kick your way to the surface. If your accident has passed unremarked, so it there are no rescuers about, not waste time and energy shouting for help, but make with all deliberate speed for the shore. On arrival, call your party carefully and, being satisfied yourself that you are present, permit yourself a smile.

That really is all there is to it, apart from telling the story afterwards and, I hope, giving proper credit in doing so, the source of the advice, which you were saved. First thing about the method I described is that, simple though it is, you would not real scientific understanding, work it out ad hoc, and proper scientific detachment would probably be impossible of attainment even if you were alone in the car. Let alone you were distracted by "I mother weeping, my faithful wailing, my sister crying, a maid howling, our cat wailing her hands..." But the advice of the information is, in my opinion, memorably: you not even need to cut this down and paste it on your dashboard. I cannot, incidentally, accept any responsibility towards heirs who think the advice acquired, by my minding of their just inheritance and an action for damages; that score will be first refused. But do remember: unfasten your seat-belts.

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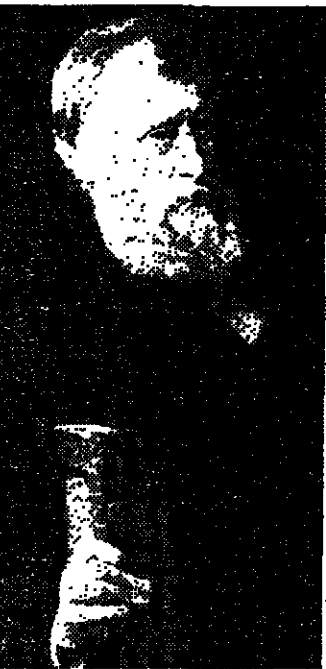
A Liberal reform that has kept MPs looking over their shoulders ever since

If it is any consolation to Mr Reginald Prentice and other "moderate" Labour politicians in conflict with their local party organizations, their predicament is not a new one in British politics. Exactly a hundred years ago *The Times* and others were predicting that the new power given to local Liberal Associations would lead to the dominance of extremists and end the independence of MPs.

The occasion for these gloomy observations was the creation in the summer of 1877 by Joseph Chamberlain of the National Liberal Federation. It is ironic that the modern Liberal Party should have celebrated this event with such enthusiasm last month. For it was the federation which introduced into British politics the control of MPs and candidates by local party organizations, the feature which is currently turning so many people away from the Labour Party and towards the Liberals. Had the Liberals known exactly what they were celebrating, they might rather less keen to boast about it.

Joe Chamberlain set up the National Liberal Federation in an attempt to wrest control of the mid-Victorian Liberal Party from the Whig oligarchy which dominated it. He hoped by bringing together provincial Liberal Associations into a federation and democratizing the party organization to swing the Liberals behind the policies of radical social reform which he had already successfully applied to municipal politics in Birmingham. Chamberlain reckoned that in this way he could outflank Gladstone, although in temporary political exile was still regarded by all Liberals as their natural leader.

In the event, his bid for power failed. The "grass root" forces which Chamberlain



Left to right: Forster, who resisted; Shaw, the first infiltrator; and Joseph Chamberlain, who started it all.



lied in his new federation were of provincial Nonconformist and they were strongly wedded to Gladstone's brand of Liberalism with its single issue moral crusades to right wrongs in far-off lands. With Chamberlain's neo-socialist programme politics they had no sympathy. The National Liberal Federation became one of the most solid supports of Gladstone's leadership of the Liberal Party throughout the 1880s and early 1890s.

Chamberlain was, however, able to make a considerable mark on politics with his new federation. It introduced two features which have been an essential part of the British political scene ever since, the party conference and the accountability of MPs to their local party organizations. Chamberlain reckoned that they introduced democratic control over politics and government by involving ordinary people in the determi-

nation of policy. His opponents feared that they would lead to the usurpation of Parliament's authority and the role of the party machine.

The annual congress of the National Liberal Federation, which took place in different cities around the country from 1878 onwards, was the precursor of the modern party conference. Chamberlain hoped that it would determine policy and, by involving people who still had no vote in elections, constitute "a really Liberal Parliament outside the Imperial Legislature". Traditionalists feared that it would end the time-honoured system whereby party policy was decided by the leader. In fact, the resolutions passed at the annual congresses were never regarded as being binding on the party. On one occasion only, after the Newcastle Congress of 1891, Gladstone chose to endorse its programme of policy proposals.

His successor, Rosebery, blamed the defeat of the Liberal Government at the ensuing election on being encumbered with too many policies. Thereafter a reaction set in against letting the federation decide policy and subsequent Liberal leaders treated it as a Victorian child, to be spoken to but never allowed to speak for itself.

It was the introduction of popular control over politics at the local constituency level which particularly worried Conservatives about the National Liberal Federation. Lord Hartington told a colleague: "I do not feel at all certain that we ought to give our adhesion to this federation scheme. It is almost certain to put the management of the party into the hands of the most advanced men, because they are the most active.... There is a good deal of the American caucus system about it."

The disparaging reference to

America is significant. Politics across the Atlantic was associated in the British mind with corruption, wire-pulling and the rule of the party bosses. Opponents lost no time in labelling as "caucus rule" the system which Chamberlain was seeking to establish whereby local Liberal associations would determine policy and hold their adopted candidates accountable.

Chamberlain was quite happy to be accused of bringing American tactics into British politics. The caucus was infinitely preferable, he believed, to the old system where parliamentary candidates were selected by a small clique of local bigwigs and then unanswerable to no one. He said: "It puts aside and utterly confounds all that club management and Pall Mall selection which has been going for so long and which has made of the Liberal Party the molluscous, boneless, nerveless

thing it is. The caucus is force, enthusiasm, zeal, activity, movement, popular will and the rule of the majority—the seven deadly sins in fact."

Several Liberal MPs found intolerable the pressure exerted on them by local party organizations under the direction of the National Liberal Federation. The issue came to a head in Bradford in 1878 where the newly formed Liberal Association, a strongly Chamberlainite and Radical body, demanded that W. E. Forster, a "moderate" Gladstonian who had been the city's MP for 13 years, should give an undertaking to abide by the policy decisions of its general committee before being nominated as "official" Liberal candidate. Forster refused to do this and a national debate followed in which *The Times* powerfully took his side. Eventually Gladstone intervened and the association backed down.

The issue was never finally resolved, however. Popular control of the organization of constituency parties and the selection of candidates was all right in theory, but in practice it tended to lead to the dominance of extremists, as Hartington had predicted. The problem then, as now, was the agency of most party members. Very few Liberal Associations achieved large active memberships in an age where voluntary participation in politics and religion was declining.

At the end of the nineteenth century Bernard Shaw walked in off the street to a meeting of the St. Pancras South Liberal Association and demanded to be elected to the executive committee. This, he noted "was done on the spot by an astonished association—ten strong or thereabouts. Shaw, it seems, was the first of the infiltrators. His successors are at least using more subtle weapons in their efforts to impose their views on unacceptable MPs."

Ian Bradley

Playful peer's lesson in lifemanship

TUC lifemanship kept a Labour Big Three, Messrs Clegg, Jagger, Foot and Hayward, away from yesterday's launching party for Lord Brockway's autobiography, *Towards Tomorrow*.

But the great void did not visibly demoralize the 89-year-old pacifist peer. Lively as a 10-year-old, he spent 90 minutes embracing past and present friends and adversaries, of both sexes and both Houses, and generally jolting things along. When the hubbub needed quelling for the speeches to start, it was Lord Brockway who did it with a cry of "Hush! And he was ready with a Santa Claus-type "Ho, ho" when a good-will message from Lord Hailsham was read out and reached the bit about Lord Brockway's being a "formidable parliamentarian who knows the rules and keeps them."

But the playful peer got as good as he gave. Once he gave up his political activities, he said, he would enrol with the Open University. "If you can

afford the fees", rumbled Lady Lee from her seat on the stairs. *Towards Tomorrow* (from Granada Publishing Ltd) as the title hints, is not Lord Brockway's literary swan song. He has completed *The First Socialist*, a study of Cromwell, and he starts work soon (with Martin Gilbert) on the massive history of the British Labour Party. That just about takes him up to his century.

Mixed feelings

I am indebted to the many readers who have sent me mixed metaphors. I have shuffled them in with my own favourites and will now parade them (that was deliberate, a more mood setter).—The only thing this Government will listen to is music. The hand that rocked the cradle has now kicked the bucket. The image he has built around himself has misfired. The inflationary spiral is a running sore. Those who live in glasshouses should heal themselves. The Labour Party must get its back to the wheel. The war has seen the burgeoning of much latent creative

Shadow first, then incumbent

Whatever my rude comments about the likelihood of John Davies becoming Foreign Secretary in the first Thatcher Administration, the former director general of the CBI is stealing a march on David Owen, the present Foreign Secretary, by getting in on Middle Eastern politics.

On Thursday, Mr Davies will fly off to Israel, where he is to have talks with Menachem Begin and with Moshe Dayan, the new Israeli Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister. As Mr Beigie has just returned home from talks with President Carter, and as Dr Owen has yet to meet some members of the new Israeli regime, it will certainly be a first for the Tory shadow minister.

Since I wrote of Mr Davies last week (some say disparagingly) his supporters have rushed to tell me how well he is growing into the foreign affairs portfolio. I thought he grew rather well with the Trade and Industry secretariat in the heady days of 1970 to 1972, and look where that got him.

Reverse flow

While the English Vineyards Association is pitting six home-grown wines against similarly-priced Continental rivals at a competitive tasting tonight (and, I predict, not suffering complete disgrace), an enterprising Italian shipper in London will be preparing to export English wine to his home country.

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Time to boycott the Tests?

You can imagine what my views are about the recall of Geoffrey Boycott to the England side. As an admirer of the MCC member, I was doubly saddened to read in this newspaper that our own correspondent believes that Mr Boycott's offence in walking out on England was no different from that of Messrs Greig, Knott, Underwood, Amis and Snow.

It had been my intention to set out my views at some length, but after hearing Mr Boycott on the radio and, on Sunday, through the medium of television, I feel that my case can rest. His inclusion in the team might have been tolerated but for his recent behaviour, the onslaught of Lillee and Thomson in their prime and of Roberts and Holding the following season.

What, then, of Freddie Trueman in a certain Sunday newspaper? "It seems that Greig can say and do what he likes and get away with it," thundered the former quickie. That, from old Fredy Fred, who said more than any contemporary and who got away with it.

Union quickstep

Trade union fraternity clead has its boundaries. The high press-conscious National Association of Government Officers (NAGO) has been asked to select both members of its press section. They are off to the National Union of Teachers, whose publicity and public relations head, Henry Clough, is to be lecturer in journalism at the City University.

Newspaper jobs will be Tom Griffiths, press officer at NAGO for nearly three years who once before was at the NUT as senior publicity assistant.

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DECLARING AN INTEREST

Cordle's resignation has moved the most delicate issue from today's debate in the House of Commons on the conduct of members of the Select Committee on the Poulson Inquiry. But there remain the issues of Mr Maudling and Mr Roberts. They were both criticized by the Committee but less severely than Mr Maudling. Whereas Mr Cordle's resignation was considered to have been a matter of course, Mr Maudling's resignation was considered to have been a matter of course. Mr Maudling had failed to declare his interest in Parliament. Mr Roberts had failed to declare his interest in dealings with the House of Commons. The second factor points in that direction too. Lord Maybray-King, who was Speaker at the time of what the Committee believe to be Mr Maudling's most signal failure to declare an interest, has stated in effect that he did not believe Mr Maudling to be under a specific obligation to do so on that occasion. The Committee may well be right to overrule Lord Maybray-King's opinion. It gives substantial reasons for doing so. But if that was the judgment of the man who was then Speaker it is impossible to say that there could be no element of doubt. The third factor is that Mr Maudling was not given any opportunity by the Committee to comment on the criticism which it subsequently made of his resignation letter as Home Secretary. The letter may have been lacking in frankness but natural justice obviously required that the Committee should have presented him with the charge when he appeared before it. They are open to proper criticism for their failure in that regard.

DOUBTS AND RADIOACTIVITY PERSIST

A public inquiry into plans for a new type of plant at Windscale, Cumbria, to reprocess and store spent fuel from atomic power stations has reached a stage at which it seems useful to take a look at the position. Within a few days, the submission of evidence started six weeks ago by British Nuclear Fuels in support of their application for a licence costing £600m will be complete. Several other key witnesses favour will give their views before the objects come under cross-examination later in the year.

Those in favour include the Central Electricity Generating Board, which was not directly involved in the scheme but which has been asked to satisfy the future needs of the domestic electricity boards. The fact that waste fuel will come mainly from the first from Japan, Sweden, Germany and Spain is just a fortunate coincidence. But objects, among whom the Friends of the Earth are proving the most coherent, have argued with the weight that our own clear waste problems do not for a reprocessing plant on a scale proposed for at least a decade. One of the most important things to have emerged in this inquiry so far is the fact that waste from the new generation of reactors, unlike that from old, does not appear to decay ways that make reprocessing urgent matter. The objects in this gives us a breath-space in which technological developments might suggest less rigorous solutions to the problem.

The Electricity Board's evidence will have to grapple with reaching questions about the level of power demand this century and next, and how it is to be met. This inquiry into what is in formal terms simply an application for planning permission touches on such a range of issues that there is a constant danger of its being lost in mazes of speculation and hypothesis. Even the most conscientious follower of the hearings at Whitehaven might find difficulty in identifying the important aspects of evidence and cross-examination which produce daily transcripts in excess of 40,000 words. Mr Justice Parker and his two assessors must be hard put to it to keep their eye on what is important.

Last week, Mr Parker briskly lipped one red herring overnight by calling for tests which exposed as unfounded an allegation that waste products from Windscale were seeping into the Manchester water supply. But other pieces of evidence that might seem unduly recondite seriously reinforce concern about pollution. New biological findings, such as the discovery of radionuclides from Windscale in seabirds' eggs, show that traces of waste thought to have been safely disposed of at sea are re-appearing on shore. These findings are of interest not only to those with a taste for gulls' eggs and marine mammals; they show how persistently discarded products find their way back into living food chains.

The inquiry has provided some reassurance about the controversial reprocessing contract with Japan by making it public, at least in summary. There is less reason now to fear that Britain will lose money on the bargain, or be left with masses of waste that the Japanese refuse to take back. But if the contractual dangers are less, the technological dangers remain. Reprocessing aims to trap its final product

HE FLEA DIVORCES THE DRAGON

It is seventeen years since the Chinese were shocked and terrified when several thousand red experts in China tucked beneath their arms the plans of the factories they were built, shipped and went home on fliers from Moscow. The message to the Chinese economy was great and the turn taken by Sino-Soviet dispute added a sordid venom to the doctrinal dispute about Leninism. That was when the Chinese were glad to welcome an ally in Albania, poised to be as angry with the Asians as they were.

Nothing so dramatic as in 1960 is likely to follow the news that Mr Tirana yesterday that these experts are to be sent home when their present contracts end. It is the Albanians who are getting tired of the Chinese, though more discreetly. These students learning Albanian—the Chinese have been punctilious in learning the languages of all those to whom they have international contacts—are also closing in on books and Albanian students in Peking going home for holidays are not expected to return.

All this follows a firm ideological attack three weeks ago on the Maoist theory of three worlds. In the curious protocol of communist debate China was not mentioned, but following the habits of such struggle copies of the attack were promptly distributed by the Albanian embassy to all foreign missions in Peking. Is this a rift or a break? China's international relations are not so well-established to give an answer. In almost every direction, irrespective of supposed ideological sympathies, there may be very little real feeling. Back in 1965 the Russians must have seen Chou En-lai's trip to Tirana as marking a grim solidarity in this gang of two, united in their hatred for the Soviet Union. But like any marriage of convenience it suffered from ill-winds. In 1972 no Chinese delegation attended the Albanian party congress. In 1972 President Nixon's descent on Peking marked China's first step in revisionism in Albanian eyes.

Last autumn after Chairman Hua had assumed power the Albanians sought assurances of China's continuing support—evidently from a sudden fear that after all the Chinese might decide to mend their fences with the Russians and leave Albania isolated. The Chinese promptly replied that the two countries stood shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, phrases that may not have convinced Mr Enver Hoxha, the Albanian leader. China seemed to be setting off on a new path, disregarding a world of two camps: revolutionary and imperialist and ready to patronize any regime, however reactionary, so long as it was anti-Soviet.

Probably during the past three years Mr Hoxha has had to face in Albania criticism on one side from those who never liked too much dependence on China and on another from those who could not see why Albania should not benefit from a détente with the Americans as the Chinese were doing. The critics would have been united in pointing out in addition by how much standards of Chinese economic aid had fallen in recent years. For their part the Chinese are taking the Albanian attacks calmly, rebutting the arguments but keeping diplomatic relations on an equitable level. By now Albania is a country that must seem of less significance than it did when Chairman Mao first led his country forward into total independence.

Hotting expertise

Miss Judith M. Lannon, a Widgey is reported (July 22) in dismissing Guinness's claim, regarding the ACAS questionnaire, to be properly conducted, and to be consistent with the wide terms of discretion in the Employment Protection Act. However, he goes on to state that AS could not be expected to "extreme refinements of market research factors". Why shouldn't he be expected to have this expertise? Apart from the issue of whether or not the people being questioned are the relevant ones, there is no question that such crucial data require informed professional advice.

Polling, balloting or any other means of attempting to reflect accurately what people think or want are an increasingly important part of the modern democratic process; and it is of concern to many involved in the regular use of market research data that such skills and experience are available in the design or interpretation of this data.

Yours faithfully,
JUDITH M. LANNON,
Director,
J. Walter Thompson Company,
40 Berkeley Square, W1
July 20.

Adam Smith and Marx: free market or state control?

From Professor T. W. Hutchison
Sir, Certainly, there are both contrasts and parallels between Adam Smith's ideas and those of Marx, who derived a great deal from Smith and who—(as Sir H. Phelps Brown recently put it)—"loaded Marx's gun". But the wide and fundamental contrasts between Smith and Marx are much more relevant today since they are concerned with the principles on which an economy should be organized—our central problem.

A fair summary of the message of *The Wealth of Nations* is that no economy or society can do freedom in which economic power is centralized in the state and in which markets do not have a major role. On the other hand, Marx and Engels were very vague about the future organization of a socialist economy, though their suggestions are repeated with Utopian and millenarian fantasies regarding the wonders of technological progress, and the disappearance both of scarcity and of the alienation brought about by the division of labour. In fact, the central moral and intellectual irresponsibility of Marx and Engels lay in their demand—without any thought as to how their alternative world, or could work—not merely for freedom, but for a total destruction of an economic order which, as they admitted, was producing much economic growth with much freedom.

This central Marxist irresponsibility or vacuum is expressed in the "New Left's" denunciation of both markets and bureaucracy, which is also in direct intellectual descent from Marx's and Engels' combined proclamation of "the abolition of the state" with their insistence that the proletariat proceed to "the centralization of all instruments of production in the hands of the state" (*Communist Manifesto*).

Marx certainly protested that he was not a Marxist (just as Keynes, with much more justification, insisted that he was "not a Keynesian"). Though neither Marx nor Engels would probably have lasted, out of captivity, for more than a few years, they would have been in no position to complain (considering the irresponsible vacuum they bequeathed) of their proposition about total economic centralization being proved by the failure of the communist regimes today, in accordance with the methods of Lenin, Stalin and Brezhnev.

Those who want to distinguish and detach Marx's political economy from the Lenin-Stalin-Brezhnev tradition have a very long passage to work. One can, of course, readily appreciate Lord Kaldor's eagerness (Letter, July 21) to distinguish between the theorist and those who blunderingly seek to implement his ideas with hideous or catastrophic results.

But instead of chiding Mrs Thatcher for "failing to make the distinction between the ideas of Marx and the practices of present-day Marxists" (as she should have done) by criticising against those economists (prominently represented in his own university) who so long and enthusiastically hailed Stalinist economic "planning" as a beneficent fulfillment of Marx's economic ideas, Lord Kaldor's extraordinary announcement that "all important ideas in Marx derive from Adam Smith" is it sufficient to point to Marx's (or rather originally Engels') theory of instability, which has been emphasized by Schumpeter and other serious students of economic thought as a major contribution, certainly not to be found in Smith's writings.

Yours faithfully,
T. W. HUTCHISON,
Department of Economics,
The University of Birmingham,
Birmingham,
July 22.

From Mr J. Dmytriou
Sir, While reading your newspaper of July 22 I was interested to note that according to Mr J. W. Saunders (Letter, July 21) the "oppressive regimes cannot hold for long without mass support", which does not corre-

spond with the actual facts in the past or in contemporary times. Having been personally familiar with the Soviet-Russian and Hitler's regimes, I am of the opinion that in most cases the question of a "mass support" for the oppressive Marxist or other regimes is relevant to a certain degree only as far as the initial stage of such regimes indicate, or as long as the masses are helping them to power without realizing what such a regime actually means to achieve.

In Hitler's Germany, as in Communist Russia, China, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, the oppressive regime came to power with a certain amount of public support organized by dedicated, disciplined supporters, attracted by propaganda and helped by the existing political, social and economic situation. But as soon as all those regimes established themselves in their locations and began to practise their programmes, they all had to bring, sooner or later, some special factors capable of helping them to maintain their regime. Once such a factor gained the upper hand over one nation or over a conglomerate of nations the question of "mass support" became a matter of irrelevancy.

In my opinion Marxism or any other ideological conception is not dangerous to the society as long as it does not exclude from that society the rights for other ideas and conceptions to function not only in theory but in reality. A man could be free to hold any rights and abilities to exercise the basic elements of democracy.

I do not agree with Mr Saunders that oppressive regimes cannot hold for long without mass support. A group of 500,000 dedicated people with a common aim could control a nation. If a certain regime needs to persecute people for their adherence to freedom, then, in my opinion, such regime does not command a mass support.

If Britain becomes as one with Marxism, it is a complete power. I would not advise British people to rely too much on such Marxism as Scargill or similar. They might be able to help such a system to power but would not be able to enjoy such a position for long. The first step towards a revolution will push the way and others less known but more Marxist will take their place.

Yours faithfully,
I. DMYTRIY,
Director, Ukrainian Information Service,
20 Liverpool Road, N1,
July 22.

From Mr Victor A. Hill
Sir, Have any of the recent apologists of Marx in your correspondence columns actually read the *Communist Manifesto*? Mr Saunders's (now famous) view of Marxism as a great and altruistic doctrine, that the wickedness of Stalin and others (a view shared, it would seem, by Mr Wedgwood Benn in your profile of July 18), stems from a dangerous idealization of the theories of one of the most fanatical and intolerant thinkers in history.

Let us ignore the seething, violent contempt of the bourgeoisie that characterizes this document and is itself an incitement to violence; let us turn to the 10-point programme set out at the end of the *Manifesto*. Pretensions and Communists. So far as I can see, every one of these points, from the abolition of the private ownership of land, through the monopolization by the State of credit and transport, to the takeover of education, is specifically designed to augment the power of the State, to suffocate the rights of the individual, beneath those of the body politic.

Since Marx has already told us that economic power is political power, one must assume that he is quite aware that he is creating the mechanism of totalitarianism, and that those who do not conform to

the exigencies of that mechanism would be crushed by it.

Moreover—this perhaps his greatest and most appalling achievement—Marx succeeded in devising a moral justification for this totalitarianism by picturing mankind as the victim of history which was outside his power to direct. Since proletarian revolution is inevitable, is it not wiser to work for it than against it?

In his later writings, his fully developed historical sociology is applied as a form of technology to "Shorter and lesser the birth-pangs" (see the introduction to "Capital") of a new historical period. Thus Marx goes one better than Machiavelli by giving the Proletarian Prince a status beyond morality in the name of history.

It is for the willful disregard of the entire concept of historicism that we owe so much to Sir Karl Popper: (Mr Crampton's concern (July 23) whether this disavowal can be described as "irrefutable" cases within the stature of Sir Karl's critique.)

The unspeakable horrors inflicted by communism are not purely the work of wicked individuals and opportunists. They have been given the stamp of legitimacy by the scientific lunacy of capital and other writing.

Yours sincerely,
VICTOR A. HILL,
4 Hazelhurst,
Beckenham,
Kent,
July 23.

From Mr George Samuelli
Sir, A number of your correspondents, as well as Mr Wedgwood Benn, have claimed that Marxism must not be judged by its results in practice since the theories of social philosophers and the practice founded on them are two quite different things. This is a curious assertion to make, especially by Marxists.

Marxism, as Marxists never cease to repeat somewhat portentously, is the union of theory and practice. This is a synthesis which neither idealism nor materialism can effect. In other words, political results must be the validation of ideals and movements. We have it on Marx's authority that "the dispute concerning the reality or unreality of thought—which is isolated from practice—is a purely scholastic question."

According to Marx, therefore, the truth of an idea depends upon whether or not the actual consequences which flow from the actions initiated to test the theory are such that they realize the predicted consequences. Hence, since the validity or nullity of critical practice must be tested by political practice, Marxists cannot disown Lenin, Stalin, or Mao who attempted to realize the aims of Marxism without disowning Marx himself.

If Marxists do not like the results of critical practice, they must realize that there is something wrong with the theory. Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SAMUEL,
17 Sutherland Place, W2,
July 22.

From Mr J. R. V. Coutts
Sir, I suppose for many people the real anxiety that emerges from the views expressed by Mr Wedgwood Benn in *The Times* (July 18) was the absence of any criticism of the Marxist system. This surely is a strange omission from someone who would claim to be both fair-minded and perceptive. One would have the same apprehension if a leading member of the Conservative Party was unable to see the obvious faults within the South African political system. It would demonstrate an unbalanced point of view.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. V. COUTTS,
The Court Lodge,
Chislehurst,
Kent,
July 22.

our amour propre has been frustrated in making statements; maybe we hope that the time will pass quickly enough until the new State pension scheme is in operation; maybe we are self-interested.

The fact is that many old pensioners are living in a state of penury. I do not write of the wealth of those still in employment; they pay back in taxes most of the pension they receive. I write about a large number of people who are unfortunate enough not to have any other type of pension or income and who are finding it extremely difficult to cope with the rising cost of living. I implore you all to add your voices to mine and demand of the Government that old age pensions should not only rise, as I believe they will in November, but should be index-linked.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP BLOOM,
79 Harley St, W.1,
July 14.

Hospital accident

From Mr A. J. Kember
Sir, I write to point out an error of fact in your leader "A lesson for all hospitals" (July 15).

The second paragraph lists a series of shortcomings which led to the accident and says "the hospital failed to query the omission of the staff of the technical staff did 'botched' repairs at one time or another which made it easy for an inexperienced nurse to connect an oxygen hose to an outlet for nitrous oxide by mistake". Mr Gerald Kidner's abridged report on page seven makes it clear that the inquiry was unable to establish the cause of the accident. The "botched" repairs, the moonlighters, the firm and the staff, the civil servants and the rest of us, including you and me, are hypocrites.

We hear politicians at meetings and on television resoundingly and dramatically state that we will look after the welfare of old age pensioners. We recant at a moment that old age pensioners should be increased substantially. But we do very little. Old age pensioners have little power to menace us. Maybe

Soviet obstruction of sea survey

From Dr John Simpson and Dr Paul Tetz

Sir, It may surprise some of your readers to learn of the extent to which Russian "trawlers" are able to obstruct the progress of oceanographic research by British scientists working in our own waters.

In a recent survey of the frontal region near Islay on the Scottish coast by the RRS Challenger, our programme was repeatedly interrupted over a period of several days by Russian harassment of our current meter moorings. On two occasions the vessel *Travese* attempted to lift moorings which had been deployed within sight of land. Only through the constant vigilance of the crew were we able to frustrate their intention of removing our equipment, although one mooring was badly damaged by the Russian action and had to be recovered with a consequent loss of valuable data. On the second occasion, the mooring was lifted by the vessel operating at night without lights.

We did not receive a satisfactory reply to our radio signals to the vessel (in Russian and English) even when we invited them on board to inspect our equipment and verify that nothing of a sensitive security nature was involved.

We respect our Russian colleagues in oceanography and appreciate that this cold war vandalism is not of their making, but deplore the ignorance of the Russian authorities in conducting such activity against a civilian research programme.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN SIMPSON,
Marine Science Laboratories,
Menai Bridge,
Anglesey.
PAUL TETZ,
Ary Gardens,
Oban,
Argyll.

Newspaper closed shop

From Mr Richard Yorke

Sir, May I say how much I was impressed by the logic, style, and content of Mr Kenneth Morgan's reply to my old friend Mr Richard Storey in *The Times* today (July 22). I enjoyed it so much I read it again. And then I wondered. Except for his quotation from the Donovan Report of nine years ago "it is better to recognize that under proper safeguards a closed shop can serve a useful purpose and to devise means of overcoming the disadvantages which accompany it" he did not offer any argument to justify the closed shop. Mr Storey may have got his facts wrong, about the four resolutions that failed at ADM in particular, but proving Mr Morgan wrong does not prove Mr Morgan right.

Perhaps Mr Morgan could supplement his article by saying what is the NUJ can achieve with 100 per cent membership, part of which it cannot achieve with 90 per cent, none coerced. Examples of how German journalists, whose Basic Law does not allow closed shops, fare worse than Mr Morgan's members would be especially helpful.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
RICHARD YORKE,
5 Cliveden Place, SW1,
July 22.

From Mr H. H. Wall
Sir, Ken Morgan refers (*The Times*, July 22) to the "homespun saffron" written into the *Stratford Express* agreement with the NUJ. Not all that homespun because those who read it will notice the strong derivative influence of Independent Newspapers, Ireland, which recently took over the *Stratford Express* and which has had a similar agreement with its Irish journalists for four years. Irish newspaper proprietors are clearly not as paranoid about the press as press freedom in their British counterparts.

Prominent negotiator on the NUJ side at Stratford was Aidan White, an executive member, chief sub-editor of the paper and secretary of the *Stratford Express* and its successor, the *Stratford Express*, which the NUJ which the closed-shop critics identify as Trotskyite revolutionaries dedicated to taking over the mass media for their own purposes.

The *Stratford Express* agreement is a long document which, inter alia, guards against virtually every possible hazard to press freedom. It should be compulsory reading for the critics, including both proprietors and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, and then perhaps Mr Morgan's plea for the argument to move forward can be accomplished.

Yours sincerely,
H. H. WALL,
Editor, South London Press,
26 Leigham Court Road, SW16.

Yorkshire boundaries

From Dr John Stabler

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Ray Ward (July 23) is dismayed that people should still refer to "Grimsby, Lincolnshire" and "Hull, Yorkshire". Does he not realize that a Yorkshireman is still a Yorkshireman even if he lives in Grimsby? Or something called "Humberside"? If Yorkshire ceased to exist in April 1974 I wonder why there is still a cricket team of that name? Mr Ward may have noticed that there is no Pevensey volume on "Humberside" and I trust there never will be. Yours faithfully,
JOHN STABLER,
The Old Vicarage,
East Wymondley,
King's Lynn,
Norfolk.

From Mr Michael Boyd

Sir, In today's letters, Mr Ray Ward of Sheffield appears to be not recognizing the county boundary reorganization. He must be an immigrant from another county. True Yorkshiremen know where their boundaries are; and it will take more than a group of bureaucrats to make Yorkshire cease to exist. Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BOYD,
126 Hendon Lane,
Finchley, N3.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

How special
is the
constable?
Page 19

Court fixes median line for Anglo-French oil rights in the Western Approaches

Paris: The French Government is satisfied with the decision of the arbitration court, M. Guy de la Charrière, head of the judicial branch of the Quai d'Orsay, told a press conference yesterday.

He said the line drawn by the court gave France 5,744 square kilometres more in the Atlantic west of the Hebrides.

Britain's claim in the Western Approaches used the established principle of drawing a median line equidistant from points on the two opposing coastlines. For the deep waters in the Western Approaches, Britain used the Isles of Scilly as a reference point, but the French claimed that this produced an unfair result.

The court, under a Finnish chairman, agreed that the position of the Scilly Isles would have produced an unfair median line and decided that a point half way between the islands and Land's End should be used.

British Government officials said this would not create a precedent for future arbitration hearings but the judgment will nevertheless be read with interest by the Irish. They are negotiating with the Foreign Office over the form of arbitration to be used to settle the two oil boundary disputes between Ireland and Britain.

The court has also settled the difficult question of the Channel Islands. It has decided on a median line down the centre of the Channel unaffected by the position of the Channel Islands, while providing for a separate British exploration zone around the islands.

Boundaries to the north and north-west have been settled by the court but Britain and France will have to begin new negotiations to decide the route of that line between the Channel Islands and the Cherbourg peninsula.

Charles Hargrove writes from London.

Iran steps in with a post for former Leyland chief while NEB hesitates over making offer

By Clifford Webb

Mr George Turnbull, former managing director of British Leyland, is not joining the National Enterprise Board as widely forecast, but has accepted an offer from Iran to help to develop its emerging motor industry. He has just returned from a similar assignment in South Korea.

In a short statement yesterday Mr Turnbull, who is 50, said he would be taking up a two-year appointment with the Iran National Company, in Teheran, as consultant to the chairman and managing director.

Iran National produces about 120,000 cars a year from British-made kits of parts based on the Chrysler Homer and Avenger models—the largest single export contract in the British motor industry. It also assembles some 2,000 Mercedes buses and 5,000 light commercial vehicles.

The Department of Industry made informal approaches to Mr Turnbull while he was in Korea. They were particularly keen to ensure that his production expertise should stay in this country, and strengthen the National Enterprise Board's team dealing with British Leyland.

But it was not until a fortnight ago—nearly four months after his return from South Korea—that a formal approach was made to him by Mr Leslie Murphy, newly appointed chairman of the NEB. Mr Turnbull, who lives in Ibiza, flew to London to spend a day with Mr Murphy.

News of this meeting brought angry private reactions from senior management at British Leyland, who apparently resented another "master" being added to the already complicated chain of command stretching from their Marylebone headquarters to the NEB, the Department of Industry and even the Cabinet Office.

Faced with the possibility of resignations at a time when the group was just emerging from another crisis—Lord



Mr Turnbull yesterday: I could not delay decision.

received a formal offer from the NEB, and could not delay my decision any longer. I telephoned Mr Murphy yesterday to inform him of this.

"I spent a week in Iran and was very impressed with the production facilities there and their plans for substantial expansion and entry into world export markets."

Was it simply a case of another valuable British asset being snapped up by Middle East oil money? Of course, the remuneration is very good, but that's not the only consideration. Like South Korea this is something I can get my teeth into without too many restrictions. Did he not have any pang of conscience about helping to set up an international rival for the ailing British motor industry? Of course some people will say that, but I believe that is a short-sighted view. The world is becoming smaller all the time, and in an international business like the motor industry, you cannot shut yourself away from reality.

"For instance, I believe we are taking the wrong approach to Japanese motor imports. Instead of trying to shut them out, we should say to them, 'Well over here, if you want to sell more vehicles here, you must invest in setting up British-based assembly and manufacturing plants'."

He said Iran National planned to increase production from 120,000 cars a year to 200,000 in the next two years. They employ about 10,000 workers at present.

A number of major British component groups, including GKN, have plans to set up manufacturing plants in Iran, but these have been put back by delays in Iran National's expansion programme.

This has resulted in some loss of confidence on the part of British companies, and it will be Mr Turnbull's job to put the programme back on schedule and restore this confidence.

Government intervenes in RTZ 'cartel' case

By Desmond Quigley

After diplomatic pressure by four governments, the British Government intervened yesterday in the legal battle between Rio Tinto-Zinc and Westinghouse Electric Corporation concerning a multimillion dollar uranium dispute.

Mr Peter Gibson, appearing for the Attorney General, said in the Court of Appeal that evidence in RTZ executives may be forced to give before a United States court concerning an alleged international uranium cartel might affect relations with four foreign governments. Representations had been made to the Foreign Office by foreign governments.

Later it became apparent that the Government might become more deeply involved. The Foreign Office said: "This intervention has been made in order that the Government should have time to consider a number of aspects of possible public interest bearing on the case."

Last night it was reliably learnt that the Australian, Canadian, French and South African Governments had put strong diplomatic pressure on Britain for it to prevent RTZ from being forced to testify.

Australia and Canada have already passed laws preventing their own companies from providing any material to a United States grand jury investigation into the alleged cartel, while the French organization alleged to have been a member of the cartel is a quasi-government body.

South Africa already has stringent laws which strictly limit what can be divulged about the country's uranium operations.

RTZ, which has uranium mining interests in Australia, Canada, Namibia, South Africa and the United States, is the one major company alleged to have been a member of the uranium cartel not protected so far by government decree.

The foreign representations to the British Government were to the effect that if RTZ were not protected their own actions would be nullified.

Although RTZ is fighting against evidence in a case in which Westinghouse is being sued by several public utility companies in the power sector over the failure to deliver contracted uranium, the evidence obtained could be used in the grand jury investigation as well as against RTZ and 28 other defendants who are being sued in Westinghouse.

Westinghouse alleges, in part, that it was unable to meet its contractual obligations because it was the victim of an international uranium cartel.

Yesterday seven senior RTZ executives, headed by Sir Mark Turner, the chairman, had an application to the Court of Appeal dismissed. The application sought a stay of having to give evidence before an American preliminary court pending an appeal to the House of Lords. The Attorney General had supported the application to the Court of Appeal.

During the hearing Mr Gibson said that no decision had been made whether the Crown would take part in the House of Lords appeal, but there was at least a possibility that the Crown would wish to be heard.

Despite the fact that they lost the Court of Appeal judgment, RTZ executives in the afternoon refused to answer questions, apart from giving their names and addresses, at the resumed court hearing at the United States Embassy in London.

The Attorney General has applied to the House of Lords for a stay, pending the full hearing of their appeal.

Meanwhile, Westinghouse is to seek an order from the British courts compelling the executives to answer questions.

World glut ends N Sea prices down

North Sea oil prices have fallen by about 20 cents a barrel over the past two weeks as the worldwide glut of crude oil forced African members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to sell oil at substantial discounts.

Prices of much North Sea oil are directly linked to the value of the dollar. The price reductions followed a similar fall in African oil prices. The price reductions followed a similar fall in African oil prices.

The price reductions followed a similar fall in African oil prices.

Biggest offshore flow from Brae field well

By Our Energy Correspondent

The most prolific exploration well drilled in the North Sea has been completed by the Pan Ocean group on the Brae field, 17½ miles east of the Orkney Islands.

Five producing zones were tested and between them produced a flow of 33,122 barrels a day. The excellent results from this well are almost certain to ensure that the field is put into production using two or even three platforms.

Earlier this month Pan Ocean put out a statement giving the result of testing on the first three productive zones, in the well. Testing is now complete, and the rig Odin Drill is moving on to a ninth well.

Pan Ocean said it was still looking for another rig to use in the field could be stepped up. The difficult geological conditions on Brae have produced some extremely prolific wells and several bitter disappointments for the exploration consortium.

The field, rich in associated natural gas, produced an average of 1,267 cu ft of gas for each barrel of oil tested at the test well.

Pan Ocean is owned by Marathon Oil. Other members of the consortium include Ashland Oil, the British National Oil Corporation, Bow Valley Exploration, LI and E, Saga Petroleum, Siebens Oil and Gas and Sunningdale Oil.

An independent environmental study on the impact of developing the Brae field, only 12 miles off the coast in the Moray Firth, said it could find no conclusive reason why local fishing interests would be better served by the construction of a pipeline from the field to the shore.

Fishermen have objected to plans by Messrs Petroleum to load up to 100,000 barrels of oil a day from the field directly into tankers.

Payment questioned by Reed chairman

needed from page 1

It was said that CFP had indicated that Mr Billingsley had not raised the matter with the board before that time. "There never any contact between International and either Lord Ryder or this company," said Mr Billingsley.

Subsequently several Reed International directors became informally that CFP had recently made a payment of 100,000 to Lord Ryder.

When the matter rested as is Reed International, the newly appointed chief executive officer of Reed Paper Mr MacIver, consulted Mr Reed, the chairman of Reed International, in Toronto.

Reed International's auditors also explained a payment of 100,000 to Lord Ryder in the main subsidiary of Reed International.

Ensuing inquiries appeared that in December, Mr Billingsley asked CFP to pay a retirement gift of 100,000 to Lord Ryder and refused.

Mr Billingsley then asked the company to pay the payment on the understanding that it be fully reimbursed by CFP.

FP believed from the condition that the purpose of



Mr Billingsley: "approach to Canadian company."

bers of the committee, and the company secretary, have each, quite independently, refused this account of the proceedings of the committee.

A statement by Lord Ryder said: "I have read the statement issued today by Reed International. While I have no personal knowledge of many of the matters referred to, I note that the statement is in no way at variance with the statement I made on July 11, 1977, to which I have nothing further to add."

MANCHESTER GARAGES LTD.

(Ford Main Dealers)

Six months ended 30th June, 1977.

	30/6/77	30/6/76	31/12/76
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(12 months)
car sales	5,776,574	4,954,189	9,706,241
car trading profit	253,572	173,647	349,207
car profit (before tax)	204,257	139,352	268,286
dividend Ordinary	0.425p	0.35p	0.85p

"Trading profit improved by 48.3%."

"Truck dealership profit increased."

"Efforts of employees reflected in results."

"Interim dividend raised."

Interim dividend 26/8/77 to shareholders on Register at 1/7/77.

Chairman 201

Curb on Egypt cotton yarn

Imports of cotton yarn from Egypt will be limited to a total of 228 tonnes for the second half of this year, the Department of Trade announced last night.

This represents the British share of the overall European Economic Community quota of 4,814 tonnes of yarn imports from Egypt. The move follows a sharp increase in Egyptian exports of cotton yarn to Britain in the past few months.

Cotton yarn imports from Egypt amounted to 118 tonnes in 1975, more than doubling in the last five months.

Dollar falls to new low against mark

By Caroline Atkinson

The dollar had a bad day on the European exchanges yesterday, falling to an all-time closing low against the Deutsche mark of 2.248.

Late trading in Frankfurt saw even lower rates of around 2.247. The dollar also closed down against the Swiss franc at 2.3830, and against the French franc at 4.809.

Dealers attributed the dollar's continued weakness to remarks made recently by Mr Michael Blumenthal, American Treasury Secretary. He was reported as saying that he would be prepared to see the dollar drop even further and would not advocate official support.

But there is no general agreement on the right rate for the dollar. Dr Hans Epp, German Finance Minister, said on Sunday that it was undervalued.

Germany's trade surplus declined slightly in June. More significant was the news that the 1976 surplus has now been wiped out by a deficit of DM8,450m (\$3,750m), and that far from being halved as predicted in 1977, the results for the first six months of the year are unchanged from the same period last year.

The British Government has continued to push the pound down with the dollar. Sterling's effective rate closed at 60.6, another low for the new measure.

The Bank of England was in the market briefly to hold the pound's rate steady against the dollar. This closed at \$1.7199, up two points on Friday's close.

The yen has not been so strong recently as the German mark and other European currencies. It closed down slightly at 264.3 yen to the dollar yesterday.

It is possible that the Bank of Japan has decided to slow the appreciation of the yen.

When the dollar began to fall last month, the yen did rise especially fast against it. So the yen could now be marking time while the dollar's realignment against the German and Swiss strong currencies continues.

However, it is interesting to note that whereas the German currency has appreciated by about 40 per cent since Smith's time, the Japanese rise has been much less. This is a measure of the central bank control rather than of the sentiment of the foreign exchange markets.

Producers sceptical of American call for textile pact 'departures'

From Alan McGregor

Geneva, July 25

An American proposal for renewing the Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA)—the international textiles agreement—for four years has come immediately after the failure of a three-week round of negotiations in the 50-nation Gatt textiles committee.

This would be achieved by means of a protocol opened for signature from December 15 and providing for "jointly agreed reasonable departures" from MFA terms.

Mr Michael P. Smith, the chief United States negotiator, said the proposal is supported by countries representing about 85 per cent of world textile trade.

While all parties to the negotiations were agreed on the necessity of renewal, the phrase "reasonable departures" is being interpreted by some exporting countries, headed by Brazil and India, and including Latin American, eastern European countries and Spain, as a device for introducing restrictive amendments through the back door in the form of the protocol.

They are pressing instead for further negotiations on a bilateral basis, followed by another full meeting of the textiles committee before the agreement runs out at the end of the year.

Their assessment of this latest round of negotiations diverges considerably from the "positive outcome" mentioned by the delegates of the United States, the EEC, Hongkong and South Korea.

Mr Rangasayee Ramakrishna (India) told a news conference that the Community appeared to them to be seeking a waiver from the MFA's limits on imports at the 1976 level, and covering almost the entire textiles trade, with nil growth rates for five years.

We feel this is a major departure from the MFA," he said. "They are trying to introduce very restrictive amendments through the back door. The negotiation has been useful but inconclusive."

For the Community, Mr Tran van Tinh said at his news conference that he was encouraged by the fact that almost all participants "expressed the desire to renew the agreement in one way or another."

He pointed to the warning by Mr Olivier Long, president of the textiles committee, that the agreement were not renewed the result would be protectionism at the cost of international trade.

The Community was immediately starting bilateral negotiations with some 22 countries "so that all conditions will exist for signing the protocol", he stated.

Putting order into the textile business, he argued. Community officials had emphasized throughout that the 80 per cent tonnage rise in textile imports into the EEC between 1973 and 1976 had left them little room for manoeuvre.

As a result of increased imports, some 3,500 factories had closed in those four years with a loss of half a million jobs—15 per cent of the existing textile industry in areas of member countries where no alternative work was available.

Mr Smith (United States) pointed out that if the MFA were not renewed "it will strengthen the hand of protectionism. The agreement would enable orderly expansion of the textiles trade and avoid market disruption; without it, nations would have to act to protect themselves."

The MFA had functioned reasonably well over the four years, and its continuation was desirable for coping with what was "one of the most contentious of trade problems."

CBI guidance on pay goes to companies this weekend

By Peter Hill

Industrial Correspondent

Member companies will this weekend receive guidance from the Confederation of British Industry on dealing with pay claims when phase two of incomes restraint ends on July 31.

The employers' organization fears that in the first few weeks of free collective bargaining union negotiators may attempt to make up the ground lost in two years of pay restraint and large settlements could establish a norm which would start a wages explosion.

The employers' body is also well advanced with the establishment of a data bank to store information on claims and settlements. This will provide the CBI with the basis of the advisory and counselling service it will be offering to members in future negotiations.

CBI leaders, who will be having talks with the TUC's economic committee on Thursday, do not plan to set out a proposed level of settlements. The guidance document will repeat Mr Healey's statement of last week, stressing the need for the overall rise in earnings to be limited to 10 per cent to ensure that inflation is reduced to single figures by next year.

Furthermore it will stress the importance of observing the twelve-month rule between pay settlements since many phase two agreements have still to be worked out. There is a fear that the annual Congress in September may overturn the TUC economic committee's endorsement of the need for strict adherence to the twelve-month regulation.

Chambers' warning, page 18

Turbine talks inconclusive

A meeting held yesterday on the future of the turbine generator industry ended inconclusively. The meeting had been called by Mr Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, which wants to see a rationalization of the industry.

Among those at the meeting were Lord Stafford of Stone, chairman of GEC and Sir Arnold Wilson, managing director, Sir James Woodcock, chairman of Kayroll Parsons and Mr Duncan McDonald, chief executive.

Mr England is meeting Clarke Chapman and Babcock & Wilcox representatives on Thursday to discuss the establishment of a single boiler-making company.

How the markets moved

The Times Index: 180.78 + 1.66
The FT Index: 437.2 + 5.7

Rises		Falls	
Arlington Mtr	5p to 7p	Kinross	13p to 24p
Assam Front	43p to 23p	Oil Explor	10p to 22p
Attack	12p to 11p	Pride & C	12p to 10p
Baxley	3p to 27p	Scunstrut	10p to 17p
Disasters	2p to 15p	Shell	7p to 55p
Dolan G	11p to 17p	Ultramar	9p to 17p
E Delet	36p to 54p	Vickers	2p to 18p
Willy	8p to 10p	Vogel	8.5p
Widney	20p to 31p	Wills Pater	10p to 25p

THE POUND	
Australia \$	1.53
Austria Sch	29.60
Belgium Fr	62.75
Canada \$	1.86
Denmark Kr	10.45
Finland Mk	7.65
France Fr	8.50
Germany Dm	4.04
Greece Dr	63.75
Hongkong \$	8.20
Italy Lr	1540.00
Japan Yen	475.00
Netherlands Gld	4.31
Norway Kr	9.22
Portugal Esc	68.90
S Africa Rd	1.84
Spain Pes	149.00
Sweden Kr	7.47
Switzerland Fr	4.28
US \$	1.76
Yugoslavia Ddr	32.25

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Wilson Bros., Limited
GREETING CARD PUBLISHERS

Salient points from the accounts for the year ended 31st March 1977

	1977	1976
● Turnover	10,407,778	8,463,463
● Group Trading Profit	1,124,456	782,659
● Profit Before Tax	792,842	455,094
● Profit Available for Distribution	549,268	261,500

	1977	1976
Earnings per Share	4.77p	2.27p
Dividends per Share	1.36p	1.00p
Dividends Cover	3.70	2.27
Shareholders Funds	£5,088,028	£4,683,337
Net Asset value per Share	44.17p	40.66p

Registered Office: Academy House, 45 Ladbroke Road, Hayes, Middx. UB 8 3JY

ACADEMY

Chambers' warning on runaway pay deals

By Malcolm Brown

Britain will face more than two million unemployed if the Government fails in the objectives of holding down public sector wages and strictly controlling money supply, Mr Tom Boardman, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said yesterday.

Mr Boardman, who has sent a memorandum on pay to presidents of all affiliated chambers, said that another problem was that the Government's guidance figure of 10 per cent was unrealistic. He said that the Government wants national earnings to increase by no more than 10 per cent over the next 12 months—sounded far too much like a norm. The danger was that everyone would treat it as a minimum to which they were entitled.

The ABCC memorandum argues that in order to remedy some of the distortions that have emerged in the first two phases of pay policy it may be essential to reward skill, effort and responsibility with increases substantially in excess of 10 per cent.

"Doubtless there are some industries or occupations where increases averaging over 10 per cent would be justified and others where much lower percentages would be fair."

Sounding a warning on productivity deals, the ABCC says the inflationary potential of pay deals which increase earnings by more than 10 per cent may be offset by greater productivity.

"The danger is that such settlements may be used as a precedent for equivalent or larger increases elsewhere which are not accompanied by comparable productivity gains."

The association urges employers to stick to the 12-month rule and to work on the assumption that the Government's target of single-figure inflation by next year will be achieved.

Employers are entitled to expect a similar degree of confidence from their employees, but in view of the unfortunate record of comparable government predictions in the recent past there may be some reluctance on the part of employees to settle for that target.

But rather than trying to incorporate some national higher level of inflation into new settlements, the association says, it would be less damaging to agree that there could be an interim review if the inflation programme collapsed.

Hopes fade for heavy water reactor

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

Recent indications that the Government is likely to drop the Steam-Generating Heavy-Water Reactor (SGHWR)—the type it thrust upon the Central Electricity Generating Board two years ago—were confirmed yesterday by Mr Alexander Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy.

Answering questions after he had given the opening address in London at an international conference on solar building technology, Mr Eadie referred to the choice of reactor for the next generation of nuclear power stations.

Milan strike called over closure fear

From John Earle
Rome, July 25

Food industry trades unions today called for a strike and demonstration tomorrow by the workforce at the Milan headquarters of Unidale, the state-owned confectionery and ice cream manufacturer, in protest against reports that it is to be put into liquidation.

Unidale was merged last year through a merger between Motta and Alemagna. Its annual meeting last month was told that the 1976 loss amounted to 22,955m lire (15.3m) compared to losses by Motta and Alemagna in 1975 totalling 35,707m lire.

The management proposed to write down the capital of 25,768m lire and then restructure it to 48,500 lire through a rights issue.

But weekend reports in the Italian press and on radio stated that Unidale, per la Riconversione Industriale, which controls Unidale through the financial holding corporation SME, would be unable to find the funds to take up the rights issue.

The reports suggested the company intended this week to announce, with government agreement, its liquidation. Unidale already faces increasing difficulties in a number of sectors, of which the two latest examples to receive prominence are the steel company Italsider and Alfa Romeo.

Unidale's management attributes much of its predicament to trade union resistance to a rationalization programme.

reactor) and the PWR (pressurized water reactor). The PWR is a type of light-water reactor which is of American design. Two years ago the CEBG wished to order LWR units which would have been built under licence in Britain, but the Government decided in favour of the British-designed SGHWR, despite the fact that no commercial-size version of this had been built.



Accountants formed the 36th Livery Company of the City of London yesterday when Sir Robin Gillett, Lord Mayor of London, formally presented letters patent to the first Master of the Worshipful Company of Chartered Accountants. Letters of patent were presented in the Mansion House yesterday to senior members of the new

accountants' court. Seen here (from left) are: Mr Kenneth Sharp, senior Government accountant; Mr Alan Hardcastle of Pear, Marwick, Mitchell, the Lord Mayor, Sir Robin Gillett, the Master of the new Worshipful Company; Mr J. M. Keith, and the company's first clerk, Mr Oliver Sunderland of Cork Gully, displaying the letters of patent.



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Treasury decides to waive final tranche of Iran loan

By David Blake

The Treasury has decided not to take the final \$400m (£234m) of the \$1,200m loan promised by Iran in 1974. The decision, said to be by mutual agreement, reflects the much healthier state of Britain's reserves and Iran's move from a very large surplus to a bare balance on its current account.

Although Whitehall officials were stressing yesterday that the Iranians had made provisions for the loan, it has been beset by doubts and delays ever since the details were concluded in July, 1974.

Drawings totalling \$800m

have been made by the National Water Council under the terms of the agreement, but on at least one occasion a drawing was postponed from its originally scheduled date.

Treasury officials say that the decision does not mean that the Government will also waive its next drawing from the International Monetary Fund. This becomes available around the end of August and will be worth \$320m.

A decision on the drawing will be made next month although the possibility of postponing it is obviously being considered.

90 pc oppose takeover of the banks

About 20,000 letters have been received by all the clearing banks in reply to their £750,000 anti-nationalization questionnaire. Of these 90.5 per cent were opposed to nationalization and 5.6 per cent favoured the Labour Party's proposals.

Readers of *The Times* voted 85 per cent against nationalization and 5.2 per cent for it.

Much the strongest level of replies was received as a result of advertising in the *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express*.

In each case opposition to nationalization topped the 94 per cent mark.

The strongest vote for nationalization came from *Guardian* readers. In favour were 31.4 per cent and 51.4 per cent against.

Scottish move to simplify Morpeth draft

By Nicholas Hirst

A simple supplementary statement of the effects of inflation on company profits should be introduced to replace the more complex proposals contained in the Morpeth Committee's exposure draft, Mr John Kirkpatrick, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Scotland, said yesterday.

In a letter to his members, carefully timed before the crucial meeting tomorrow of the Accounting Standards Committee, Mr Kirkpatrick says the Scottish Institute is pressing for:

1. The positive introduction of accounting standard for current cost accounting initially providing for supplementary statements on adjustments for depreciation and cost of sales; 2. Consultation on the revised proposals.

A realistic recognition of the problems of small businesses.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Making right decision over pensions

From Mr Martin Paterson

Sir, Some three months ago we started a "Pensions Clinic", designed to provide advice by way of private interview to companies who were unsure about what they should do in respect of the new state scheme. This has given us the opportunity of examining, on behalf of companies using the clinic, a fair number of quotations and reports mostly prepared by life offices and also of people leaving service.

Typically the employer is advised to revalue the pensions he is liable to pay, because of contracting out at 84 per cent per annum compounded up to retirement. Presumably, this is because to revalue in line with national average earnings—the alternative course, and the one adopted in the government scheme—would be too risky. If too risky, one is tempted to ask why contract out in the first place?

If the interviews we have held are representative, then one is left with the conclusion that only about one employer in 50 has been given a fair chance to consider whether participation might not suit him better than contracting out. In other words, the average employer has not been given an alternative proposal in so many cases.

The story that unfolds in nearly every case is the same. The quotation or report the employer gets is built round a proper contract-out, an alternative course of action is not put forward, namely to participate with appropriate adjustment to the scheme benefits and contributions so that taking state and private scheme provision together every employee is at least no worse off and preferably better off than before. Instead of this, the option to participate is usually dismissed on the grounds that the employer's own scheme can provide better benefits.

From this the employer wrongly infers that the choice rests between (a) the state scheme, and (b) the private scheme, whereas in practice the can work very well together to provide the overall level of retirement provision, dependants' benefits and so forth, the employer wants to achieve.

There is little understanding of the financial risks of contracting out. This is because the costs put forward are normally based on assumptions favourable to contracting out, from which it follows that the cost of contracting out will appear favourable. I have yet to see a single quotation which indicates what the cost would be on alternative adverse assumptions which would not be required as a matter of course for the proper evaluation of most business projects involving an element of risk.

The general mood of optimism about the cost of contracting out is not, however, reflected in the terms quoted for people leaving service. Typically the employer is advised to revalue the pensions he is liable to pay, because of contracting out at 84 per cent per annum compounded up to retirement. Presumably, this is because to revalue in line with national average earnings—the alternative course, and the one adopted in the government scheme—would be too risky. If too risky, one is tempted to ask why contract out in the first place?

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The story that unfolds in nearly every case is the same. The quotation or report the employer gets is built round a proper contract-out, an alternative course of action is not put forward, namely to participate with appropriate adjustment to the scheme benefits and contributions so that taking state and private scheme provision together every employee is at least no worse off and preferably better off than before. Instead of this, the option to participate is usually dismissed on the grounds that the employer's own scheme can provide better benefits.

From this the employer wrongly infers that the choice rests between (a) the state scheme, and (b) the private scheme, whereas in practice the can work very well together to provide the overall level of retirement provision, dependants' benefits and so forth, the employer wants to achieve.

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Lucrative property transfer work

From Mr Peter Reeves

Sir, After reading the *Legal Society's* recent evidence on the "Legal Commission" Legal Services some may be surprised to find that why solicitors cling so tenaciously to their near-monopoly of conveyancing. The reason, probably to be found in the fact that conveyancing work has become a major source of income. For an average practitioner it represents something like 70 per cent of profit. With a few notable exceptions other work is subsidised by earnings from conveyancing.

This is an unhealthy situation, for it means that in many parts of the country legal services generally are inadequate. Areas of law are neglected because they are remunerative and need greater effort on the part of the practitioner. This is particularly acute in the field of welfare law and aspects of family law which benefit entitlement, tenant's employment problems and related work.

The net result is that a services of lawyers are not effectively deployed as they could be. Conveyancing in a vast majority of instances do not need the expertise of a lawyer. If trained and licensed conveyancers were introduced they would be able to do most of the work upon this kind of work alone and maximum charges could be imposed well below the present levels.

This would leave solicitors free to provide a full range of legal services and, incidentally, to be available in the rare event of legal disputes arising in conveyancing matters.

PETER REEVES, Director, Centre for the Study of Protective Law, 209 Woodstock Road, Oxford.

attended the "Housewives' press conference and gave good coverage. The political climate is improving. Although there are still some restrictive practices Japanese ministers and businessmen, the very power of legal services and, incidentally, to be available in the rare event of legal disputes arising in conveyancing matters.

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EEC Commissioner stresses dangers of protectionism

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, July 25

A strong warning against the dangers of resorting to protectionist trade policies was issued here today by Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EEC Commissioner in charge of external relations. The world was "nearer sliding back into the protectionism of the 1930s than at any time in the postwar years", he said.

Industries in crisis on both sides of the Atlantic were pressing governments to restrain imports, Herr Haferkamp said, and the protectionism which stifled trade and kept millions on the dole 40 years ago is now being presented in a new guise, with seductive, modern, rational-sounding slogans.

Speaking on the eve of a review of trade relations with the United States and Japan by EEC foreign ministers, Herr Haferkamp said that current economic problems could be dealt with without recourse to duties which, under different but plausible names, would return us to the chaos of restrictions and beggar-my-neighbour policies which characterized the 1930s.

Accepting that economic conditions were unusually difficult and that unemployment had reached dangerous levels in many industries, Herr Haferkamp said the Commission favoured "liberalism in world trade, which is an intelligent liberalism". Temporary and selective restraints were permitted under existing world trade rules, and these should be strictly adhered to.

Although he denied that he had any particular country in mind, Herr Haferkamp's remarks were seen as being chiefly directed towards the French. Recent speeches by M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, as well as statements by French industrialists, have been strongly protectionist in tone.

Unemployment would be exacerbated rather than reduced by protectionism, Herr Haferkamp said, adding: "Any withdrawal behind protective walls or retreat to an 'island Europe' would amount to economic capitulation, with grave social consequences". Surrender to protectionist pressures externally would intensify the same pressures within the EEC.

The international division of labour, based on increasing specialization, had provided the framework for postwar prosperity. It would be absurd, for example, for the EEC to pursue a policy of helping the developing countries to build up their economies and then to close Western markets to their goods.

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Privacy committee to report within 6 months

The Government's Data Protection Committee, which began its work of preparing legislation on computer privacy one year ago, expects its report to be published "within the next six months".

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Ariel—the question of sensitivity

almost exactly two-and-a-half years the Accepting Houses' computer-based dealing system, Ariel, was launched as a resistant Stock Exchange but the reaction, when roused, was as hostile as ever. Despite the hostility, lives and some of the larger, more active deals go through it. But a large which ran against the direction of a market recently has raised more questions about Ariel's dealing system. A case in point has been Fairley. Dealers convinced that the big lines of stock that the market, in contrast to resounding optimism, went through the computer-based dealing system and the market has suffered for it.

common accusation against Ariel is that it is paralytic. It relies on the Stock Exchange to quote prices. More important, it is the criticism that it forces a dealer to expose his hand straight away. It is reasonable to suppose that the subterfuge may let the rest of the market know that a large line of stock is to be dealt.

traditionalists have often argued that the system which Ariel has slashed should be a "human" system. Moreover it is open to Ariel users to offer a series of small orders in a large block. But some users have that in practice, although Ariel can deal a greater number of shares, sellers deal too fast.

Ariel has performed a marked cost saving and should enjoy a viable small market. But its operation comes into question in the market in a share is small. It is that traditional dealing virtues come force to maintain a sensitive and viable market. It is a criticism of the London stock as a whole that too few stocks offer a viable volume.

keover tactics perspective

they have already blown cold on the ideas of a takeover. The takeover of a company by a computerized company (presumably Rascal, Isale) and the respective annual accounts demonstrate how difficult it really would be for a takeover to attempt to take Plessey on any except an agreed basis.

Motor traders on the uplift

47 per cent increase in the interim. The Ford dealers, Manchester, from £139,000 to £204,000 illustrate the general trend within the motor industry for the year. The precise figures for the general recovery in profits in the bad year of 1975 and the sharp improvements of the current period vary group to group. In Manchester, the case an improvement in margins early a percentage point to 44 per cent, and improvements in efficiency in sales and servicing, but behind the performance of the whole sector a general picture of rising car sales, sharp increases in car prices. Fact-registrations in the first-half of year were only 3 per cent up on the period of 1976, but a sharper rise in the second-half is expected to bring about a two per cent improvement for the year to a total of 1.3m registrations. A significant perhaps, variations in the car market have been more recent with Ford and Vauxhall showing improvements in market share at expense of Chrysler and Leyland.

Summary of Results

March

the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Basil Mawle, of the Price Commission.

Chesterton Property

the year to 31st December

Price Commission's Charles Williams: lie in wait? No, not us.

earning more profit than Rascal—£39.6m last year compared to £32.7m although Rascal could conceivably pass Plessey this year—the real difference lies in the asset base. With £20.5m of goodwill in its accounts, Rascal's net worth of £41.8m pales into insignificance against its capitalization of £240m, while Plessey's net worth is £220m.

Moreover, while Plessey may not be able to match Rascal's continuing extraordinary growth—profit growth of 50 per cent compared in the next two years is by no means impossible—it has also come strongly out of the 1975/76 recession, growing at the rate of 20 per cent for each of the final three quarters of last year.

With Milgo only just under Rascal's belt at a considerable cost in terms of goodwill, it is fair to assume that the group will pause for breath now and that a deal with Plessey can be forgotten. More interesting is the situation at Decca, although it is still far from certain how willing Decca itself is to talk with anyone.



Mr. Ernest Harrison, chairman of Rascal Electronics, (left) and Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey (right).

But Milgo is clearly not the end of the acquisition trail for Rascal. The group is raising its borrowing limits from £63.5m to £123.4m, not because of any immediate plans to raise borrowings but because "we are, as a matter of policy, seeking suitable acquisitions". Rascal evidently thinks its present limits could be an inhibiting factor.

In the meantime, although its balance sheet is not as pristine as it was a year ago, it is far from stretched either. Total debt, net of cash, remains modest enough at £15.6m. City observers are talking about profits this year of perhaps £50m or more, against which has to be measured total spending on fixed assets last year (excluding Milgo) of a mere £4.9m. Capital spending authorized at the year end was only £1.3m. So Rascal will clearly be well placed to make a significant bid during the next year or so.

There will be no shortage of areas for it to look. Its strength is still predominantly in the military communications field, and it would be no surprise to see Rascal branching out into private communications, air-to-air or ground-to-air communications or even data communications.

Crudely, the Ford distributorships should have the better margins in the second half of the year, while Leyland should gain the volume. At the halfway stage, Henry was saying that margins were likely to suffer as suppliers improved, although better production of the specialist cars would be an offsetting factor, and the better volume should make up for any loss of profits on margins.

Leyland could still come into its own in 1978. The improved demand from cars has been fuelled by the absolute necessity of fleet buyers to replace belatedly cars held for longer than usual to improve corporate liquidity. A change in the rules on leasing has further added to demand and will continue to do so. Ford benefits more from Leyland because of Leyland's lack of an up-to-date fleet car as the Marina becomes longer in the tooth.

In general motor distributorships have benefited from the severe cost-cutting that followed the car market's collapse, and the well-run smaller Ford dealerships like Harrison, Harold Perry Motors and Tate of Leeds, attract some attention.

Many companies have yield attractions, but the larger groups are far from pure distributors. BSC International, for instance, earns more from manufacturing and will look highly geared while an investor in Godfrey Davis and Kennings needs to follow the hire market.

Eric Wigham looks at the background to police discontent with pay and conditions

How special is the constable?

The police are special because, apart from the armed forces, they alone are barred by law from using the strike weapon and their organizations from associating with those of other workers... Without the right to strike the police require some alternative method of exerting pressure on their employers

The Government have at last appointed the chairman—Lord Edmund Davies—of the body to review police negotiating machinery on pay and conditions which was promised last December; the other members have still to be chosen. Reactions to their report will decide whether a start can be made in rebuilding the damaged morale and easing the frustration and unrest which have marked the nation's police force during the past year.

They may also consider the extent to which police should be considered a special case for pay. The preservation of law and order is essential but so is the activity of many others in a complex modern society.

In recent years some of these, suffering from an acute sense of injustice—doctors, nurses, firemen, civil servants and teachers among them—have abandoned the tradition that carrying on with their jobs is an overall priority, more important than the size of their bank balances or pay packets. The police alone are barred from doing this.

Police are not "special" because they are essential to the community, though the immediate effect when they cease work, in the form of looting and unrestrained violence, could be spectacular. Nor are they special because their job is dangerous and their hours of duty are long. These things have to be given full weight when fixing pay, but there are other jobs with the same handicaps, even though few to the same degree.

But the police are special because, apart from the armed forces, they alone are barred from using the strike weapon and their organizations from associating with those of other workers.

Their unrest came to a head in the summer of 1976, when they were not treated as a special case under the present pay policy. In 1975 they were. An agreement for a 28 per cent increase, made before the first phase of the pay policy of that year was announced, was sanc-

tioned on September 1, after the policy had come into operation.

The difference between them and their employers was whether their 1976 settlement should come under phase one, which would have meant a 5 per cent increase, or under phase two, which meant 5 per cent with a maximum of £4. The Home Secretary and the Prime Minister and the TUC supported the view that they were bound by phase two. The employers also advised them to get back into phase two, so that they would be able to take advantage of any greater flexibility allowed under phase three.

The Police Federation, however, insisted that the 1975 increase was a special "catch-up" payment for the industrial members who were not entitled to the 5 per cent, which everybody else had got, and rejected a phase two offer. So their members had to do without any new increase until this summer, when Mr. Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, made the unilateral decision to order a 5 per cent increase backdated to September 1 last year.

This resulted in an annual incremental scale for con-

stantials rising from £2,520 on appointment to £3,572 after 17 years. There are additional allowances for London police and there are lodging allowances which the federation reckons are worth on average about £11 a week.

It is unlikely that police unrest is due entirely or even mainly to the difference between £6 and 5 per cent. There is an accumulation of things. The crime rate is mounting, physical attacks on the police are increasing, and legislation is multiplying, while undermanning is widespread and overtime rates are relatively low and all the time they are subject to frequent criticisms and allegations of brutality in maintaining order.

They feel that their increasingly hard, dangerous and overburdened life has not been given recognition either in their pay or in the attitude of the public towards them. Seeking a cause, or perhaps a scapegoat for their troubles, they have singled out their national negotiating body, the Police Council.

A year ago, when the employers refused them an approach to the Govern-

ment to ask for special treatment, they left the council and insisted that their withdrawal was "irreversible". Their first priority, and probably what they most want to get out of the new inquiry, is a new and independent Police Pay Review Board, with the local police authorities excluded, though the authorities would retain their responsibility for maintaining efficient forces.

The official side of the present Police Council consists of representatives of the Home Office, and other government departments, which pay nearly two-thirds of police costs, and of the local police authorities who are in a minority. The least the federation hope for is for its composition to be changed to give the Government the dominant position.

The police say they are not local government employees, but members of a national service, and do not want to negotiate with people who are bound to have in their minds the effect of any agreement on later negotiations with local government workers and other groups.

But the local government members, representing rate-

holders, are "quite determined" that they must continue to have a major role in fixing police pay. They have, they say, immense loyalty and goodwill towards the police service and have often argued with ministers to obtain benefits for it, but pay policy has to be the overriding consideration in the national interest.

When the Police Federation for England and Wales withdrew from the council, accompanied by that for Northern Ireland, the federation for Scotland remained within it, as did the chief police officers' and superintendents' associations, and the depleted council continued to meet.

The council tried to get an average increase of 5.8 per cent for all ranks up to inspector, but that was ruled out under the pay policy. Since then they have been conducting a survey to obtain up-to-date figures of police earnings, to formulate the basis to compare the police position with other sectors, and to assess how much the demands made by the job have changed.

Some in recent years have felt it necessary to adopt a strike policy as well, but the police, as the bulwark of law and order, with many friends in Parliament, could probably use the strike weapon more effectively than most, as they have in the past year. If their dominant employer in negotiations were the Home Secretary on behalf of Parliament rather than local authority representatives, their position would be stronger.

But it is doubtful if they could do any better during periods of rigid pay policy. Certainly their position will present the Government with one of its most tricky problems during the coming months.

Kenneth Owen

Giving more bite to the British computer industry

had found it possible to produce substantial financing for them rapidly and apparently without raising them to industry. The Insac initiative—again calling for the injection of substantial funds into the industry without any apparent link with any overall government strategy—was a further cause for concern, the association said.

Certainly the computer and computing industries have been waiting for a policy (one that goes much wider than the ICL preference in central government procurement) for some years now. But in the meantime, as the CSA noted with some alarm, individual government initiatives have emerged which are changing the industry pattern.

Two of the potentially most important developments concern the industrial strategy work of the National Economic Development Office's computer sector working party; and the efforts of the NEB's Insac to change the shape of the software and systems industry.

The computer sector was clearly a growth point in the United Kingdom economy and potentially capable of playing a major role in increasing

exports, the sector working party noted in its first report. In addition, its impact upon all sectors of the industry strategy would be significant.

More recently, the Nedo group commented on the industrial computer sector. If a major national effort were made to establish a competitive United Kingdom minicomputer industry, they said, "the Government as one part of this effort should give serious consideration to extending the procurement preference to cover its products, at least on a temporary basis".

The working party also recommended (with one dissent) that the existing ICL preference in central government procurement should be continued in a strengthened form until the end of 1980.

In its continuing programme of work the Nedo group has set up subcommittees concerned respectively with marketing, multinational companies, and manpower. A particularly novel scheme is now being examined by the marketing group.

This is the possible formation of an overseas maintenance company which would support the products of the British computer industry (including peripherals and minicomputers). Likely markets and industrial support are now being examined in a feasibility study commissioned from the Butler-Cox consultancy, the Triad software house and Mr. Derek Royle of Computer World Trade.

In its deliberations so far, the computer sector working party appears to have been diffusing its efforts over a wide range of targets. A sharper focus on priorities, and a

stronger interest in the software and systems parts of the industry, may well follow the recommendations of Mr. Alfred Singer as the group's new chairman.

Meanwhile, the National Enterprise Board has been gradually clarifying its plans for Insac Data Systems, the NEB subsidiary which will have a development and market products for its member-companies.

Peak external funding of £20m over the first five years has been agreed, with an initial £9m equity committed (in addition to the NEB's investment in Insac member-companies). When Insac gets under way it will let contracts for new product development (software and/or complete systems) with its member-companies.

The board's computer executive set three main targets for Insac to exploit overseas: the provision of complete (hardware and software) systems for specific applications; the marketing of software packages; and "teleprogramming"—customer programming in Britain for customers abroad.

(On this third subject Insac is waiting to see the result of a National Computing Centre initiative—the writing of a control manual for such teleprogramming projects—before taking action itself).

Insac will be looking at such areas as communications; office systems, including text processing; and small business computing systems.

So far two firms have shed their inhibitions and plunged into the Insac pool—Computer Analysts & Programmers (a

software house) and Systime (a systems company).

SPL International, Simon Engineering's software house, has been shivering on the brink, about to dive in, for some time now.

Although CAP and SPL are important members of the Computing Services' Association, the CSA as a body remains suspicious of the NEB's forays into the computing world in the absence of any overall policy towards the industry. A discredited system of government-funded development is likely, the association fears.

Within the industry, the CSA and Mr. Fisher of the British Computer Society are not the only ones to be calling for a policy. Earlier this month, organized by the Association for Computing Machinery, the computing practitioners and academics present agreed that the government should take action to encourage the development of "information technology" (by which was meant the convergence of the technologies of computing, telecommunications and semi-conductors).

Professor Iann Barron, who was recently commissioned by the Department of Industry's Computers, Systems and Electronics Requirements Board to prepare a study on the future of computing, told the conference that the government should establish a Ministry of Information Technology.

Information was going to be as important a resource as energy, he argued, and its management, provision and use should be a national priority. Any policy should be oriented towards promoting the use of the technology.

The future of the Post Office was also relevant, Professor Barron pointed out, since the corporation's attitude to a better than repeat the hope of a mail, for example, would be of crucial importance.

The 1980s would represent the best opportunity the United Kingdom would have to realize the computer economy. A successful industrial strategy must be built around the new opportunities that information technology would create.

LONDON & OVERSEAS FREIGHTERS LTD.

In view of the fact that Austin & Pickersgill was removed from the Group on the 1st July 1977 by operation of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977, the Directors have presented Group Accounts in two forms—directly those relating to the Group as it exists in law and secondly, those which show the Group position excluding A & P (except insofar as Dividends payable to LOF are concerned).

The Group profit for the year attributable to LOF was £5,244,972 on the former basis and £4,335,387 on the latter basis.

In the course of his Statement, the Chairman, Mr. Basil Mawle, said: "From a trading point of view we have fared a little better than expected in another year of recession. The fact that the year produced a profit of £4.3m is due largely to surpluses realised on the sale of older vessels. The sale of these ships during the year produced nearly £10m in cash at a time when there is little or no prospect of being able to meet our loan repayment and interest commitments out of surpluses for some time to come."

My Co-Directors and I feel a genuine sadness and sense of deprivation at the loss of A & P. LOF's claim for adequate compensation on the loss of the valuable investment will be pressed to the limit within the provisions of the legislation. With the best will in the world I can give no indication as to what the compensation may amount to; nor any idea of the date when the Government Stock

—not cash—receivable in payment may be forthcoming, but it will almost certainly be insufficient to yield a return comparable to that expected from A & P during the next few years.

I would be misleading you if I predicted an early return to overall profitability of our Group fleet. Prospects in the tanker market are gloomy indeed and I can do no better than repeat the hope I expressed last year that freights earned will cover the out-of-pocket operating expenses of the ships (i.e. excluding depreciation and interest). Dry-cargo ships' freights have been falling for some months and there is nothing to encourage me to expect a reversal of this trend this year. Nevertheless, I expect our SD 14s and the forthcoming B 26s, to make an operating surplus in the current year. You will understand the need to conserve the cash resources of the Group if it is to meet its obligations through this difficult period. World trade is increasing and will, I feel, continue to do so. We are twelve months nearer the time when there will be a better balance between the carrying capacity of the world's ships and the supply of cargoes to be transported by sea. We look forward to the time when the knowledge that our mixed fleet of modern ships will be well-placed to participate to the full in the ensuing prosperity. In the meantime, we must keep our nerve and be thankful for reserves built up in happier times."

8 BALFOUR PLACE, PARK LANE, LONDON, W1Y 6AJ.

Copies of the Annual Report for the year to 31st March, 1977 and the full text of the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Basil Mawle, of which the above is an extract, may be obtained from the Secretary.

complex problem. But we do need to know whether in paying some prices, as industrial consumers are paying for inefficiency."

Williams aims to use more of the commission's network of regional offices with specialist local knowledge. He is also considering whether to bring in specialists to cope with knottier situations. "I shall not," he said, "simply be going through my wife's shopping list at the weekend to see where we go next."

Peter Knowles and Ham Dethero are to cease being transatlantic commuters now that the American banks for which they work have picked up the City as the base for their European headquarters.

Knowles, an old Etonian of dual nationality, is vice-president of Riggs National Bank of Washington.

Dethero is senior vice-president in charge of Europe, Middle East and Africa area administration of San Francisco's Crocker Bank.

Riggs opens its first European office in Queen Victoria Street today while Dethero will move into Crocker's office in Grosvenor Gardens.

Brigham Young and Abraham Lincoln.

Officials of the Confederation of British Industry are busy finalizing arrangements for the employer organization's first national conference to be held at Brighton in November.

This promises to be a lively affair with up to 2,500 delegates expected at Brighton's conference centre. Already some 1,800 companies have expressed an interest. There has only been a trickle of registrations so far, but many more are expected after the holidays are over.

Resolutions are being invited from CBI standing committees, regional councils and from trade associations. Conference business will be split into six sessions.

Pay, industrial democracy and the disposal of North Sea oil revenues are expected to be among the most important topics. The decisions taken are meant to set the employer organization's policy for the next year. Companies will be restricted to a maximum of 10 delegates whether they're representing ICI or the corner shop.

John Methven, CBI director-general, expects a number of militant resolutions, and some five-eighths speeches from the rostrum—just like the TUC, held two months earlier. Voting will be by a show of hands rather than the block vote as at the TUC conference.

One of the relics preserved by Riggs National Bank of Washington is a cheque for \$5

honoured by the bank and signed by Abraham Lincoln. It is made out to "Coloured man with wooden leg".

The List of Applications will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 28th July, 1977, and close on the same day.

This issue is made in accordance with a General Consent given by the Treasury in accordance with the Companies Act 1965, and the Local Authorities (Stocks and Bonds) Regulations 1973.

Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Stock being issued to be admitted to the Official List.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SANDWELL

Issue of
£20,000,000 Metropolitan Borough of Sandwell
13 per cent Redeemable Stock, 1985

Authorised by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Sandwell and issued in accordance with the Companies Act 1965 and the Local Authorities (Stocks and Bonds) Regulations 1973.

PRICE OF ISSUE 97½ per cent.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On Application £10 per cent.
On 15th January 1978 £27½ per cent.
On 15th January 1985 £97½ per cent.

INTEREST (LESS INCOME TAX) WILL BE PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 15TH JANUARY AND 15TH JULY. A SUM OF £2,000,000 OF £2,000,000 (LESS INCOME TAX) PER £20,000,000 STOCK WILL BE MADE ON 15TH JANUARY, 1978. The Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Companies Act 1965.

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, New Loans Department, 20, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, is authorised to accept applications for the issue of the Metropolitan Borough of Sandwell 13 per cent Redeemable Stock, 1985, in accordance with the Companies Act 1965 and the Local Authorities (Stocks and Bonds) Regulations 1973.

1. SECURITY.—The Stock and interest thereon will be secured upon all the funds, rates and revenues of the Council and will rank equally with all securities issued or to be issued by the Council.

2. PAYMENT FOR REPAYMENT OF LOANS.—The Council is required by the Companies Act 1965 to make annual provision towards redemption of the Stock in accordance with the Companies Act 1965 and the Local Authorities (Stocks and Bonds) Regulations 1973.

3. PURPOSE OF ISSUE.—The proceeds of the issue of the Stock will be applied to the repayment of loans borrowed by the Council and to the purchase of investments.

4. REDEMPTION OF STOCK.—The Stock will be redeemed at par on 15th January 1985 unless previously cancelled by purchase in the open market or by agreement with the Council.

5. REGISTRATION.—The Stock, when fully paid, will be registered and transferable in accordance with the Companies Act 1965 and the Local Authorities (Stocks and Bonds) Regulations 1973. The Register will be kept at the offices of the Council, 20, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

6. INTEREST.—Interest on the Stock will be paid half-yearly on 15th January and 15th July by warrant, which will be sent to the holder of the Stock by post. Interest will be paid in sterling or in any other currency at the option of the Council.

7. APPLICATIONS.—Applications for the issue of the Stock will be made to the National Westminster Bank Limited, New Loans Department, 20, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, on or before 10th August 1977.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Lipton fork-lift trucks agree to 107½p from Lex Service

By Alison Mitchell

Lex Service, the car distributor to hotels group, is to offer 107½p in cash for the remaining ordinary shares of L. Lipton. This values the fork-lift truck hire company at about £2.4m and follows the announcement of takeover talks last month.

Lex picked up a 19.24 per cent stake in Lipton from SGB Investments and the Lipton directors have agreed to accept the offer for a further 55 per cent of the shares.

The offer price is based on the asset value of Lipton reflecting the market value of the properties and the written-down value of the fork-lift truck fleet on the basis used by Lex subsidiary Harvey Plant, which is involved in the contract hire and rental of fork-lift trucks.

And it is only the UK fork-lift truck hire side of the business which Lex will be retaining.

Providing shareholders agree, Mr John Lipton, chairman and managing director, is to buy certain other subsidiaries, including the French offshoot, for £279,000. These subsidiaries will also repay inter-company debts to Lipton totalling around £196,000.

Lex has already revealed plans to expand Harvey Plant and the addition of Lipton's 1,400 fork-lift truck fleet will increase the division's total to 5,000. This will improve the geographical spread and improve service to customers.

The rationalization of the two companies will lead to a strong, efficient and expanding business, say the Lex directors.

In the year to December 31 last, Lipton turned in improved pre-tax profits of £132,000 on turnover of £5.1m. The share price yesterday climbed 9p to 2.39p net, or 4.438p gross.

Mr Stanley Speight, chairman, however, gives a warning that there is still no sign of an upturn in steel demand

with the special steels industry in particular continuing to suffer from foreign dumping. But there is a growth in trade in other activities. These include casting, hand and machine tool manufacturing and engineering—and the group is achieving higher sales in these divisions.

The total dividend, covered 1.38 times, is being maintained at 2.93p net, or 4.438p gross.

On the equity front, Court-aids managed to recover 1p of last week's 13p slump, to close below its best at 110p. Several leaders saw gains of up to 5p cur back to 2p at the

Stock markets

Prices turn back but index up

Share prices made a firm showing on the first day of the new account, although dealers attributed most of the gains to a technical "bounce" following last week's equity rout.

Some signs of cheap buying early in the day resuscitated the market and resulted in some bears moving to cover positions. By 2 p.m., the FT index had recovered 6.6 points of last week's 22-point fall.

But in the absence of genuine follow-up interest outside a clutch of special situations, prices began to turn back and the index closed 5.7 points up at 437.2.

Trading was also extremely thin in the afternoon, although hopes that the Government will keep

close among them ICI at 382p, Glaxo 537p, Beecham 480p, Tubes 392p and Unilever. Fairly, which gave up 45p last week after dreadful profits news, managed to recover 31p to close at 44p following press comment and news of orders.

Electricals made a firm showing with Rascal putting on 7p to 436p, Decra putting on 7p to 315p and Thorn 7p to 315p. Plessey, ahead of first-quarter results tomorrow, added 2p to 82p.

Among banks, Lloyds down 8p to 212p and Midland unchanged at 239p were deserted as investors turned their attention to the two main groups still to report. National Westminster, with figures due today, added 5p to 228p, while Barclays, which reports on Thursday, climbed 3p to 278p.

In oils, Shell added a further 18p to 256p still reflecting last week's Chevron deal and speculation over the Brae field while Arco added 8p to 265p. BP added 6p to 516p and Shell went 7p better to 555p.

Sir James Goldsmith's Cavenham celebrated its first day of trading in its new shimmer form, closing firmly at 83p.

Bookmakers were in strong demand, with Ladbrokes adding 7p to 132p following Friday's rights issue, while Coral, which has interim results due on Thursday, added 5p to 167p.

At the same time, long-expected bid, came from Lex Services Group took L. Lipton, the fork-lift truck-maker, 9p higher to 107½p—still 4½p below the cash offer.

The dividend-boosting rights issue from Powell Duffryn was well received, lifting the shares 8p to 172p.

In properties, hopes of a continuing low level of interest rates brought renewed vigour to several stocks. Land Securities moved 4p ahead to 173p, while M&P added a similar amount to 80p and Great Portland went 2p firmer to 228p. Peachey closed 1½p higher to 43p.

Insurance took their lead from properties, with Commercial Union managing to go 3p better at 129p, while General Accident 184p, and Guardian &

Royal 204p both registered gains of 2p.

Equity turnover on July 22 was £68.91m—(14,040) bargains Active stocks yesterday, according to the London Stock Exchange.

On Thursday MK Electric's annual meeting and 3 shares rose 3p to 165p yesterday in anticipation. The meeting should be cheerful on new times, streamlining and surging export business nearly 30 per cent of sales. The yield is less than 5 per cent, but after last year's bonus in pre-tax profits from £2.17 to £2.5m, the dividend cover more than 4½ times. This MK looks good for at least £2.5m.

ing on Exchange Telegraph were ICI, BATs deferred, Diers, GKN, Shell, BP, GEC, New, F&N, Barclays, Marks & Spencer, GUS, A.P. Moller, Sainsbury, ICI, B&W, Assam, Frontier, Powell & Fryn, Davy International, ICI broke and Coral Leisure.

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Stronger second leg makes up leeway at Neepsend

A stronger second half at Neepsend, the Sheffield-based specialist steel and engineering group, left pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 at £1,057,000, only £191,000 down on the previous 12 months. In the first-half profits slumped £422,000 to £345,000.

Mr Stanley Speight, chairman, however, gives a warning that there is still no sign of an upturn in steel demand

with the special steels industry in particular continuing to suffer from foreign dumping. But there is a growth in trade in other activities. These include casting, hand and machine tool manufacturing and engineering—and the group is achieving higher sales in these divisions.

The total dividend, covered 1.38 times, is being maintained at 2.93p net, or 4.438p gross.

On the equity front, Court-aids managed to recover 1p of last week's 13p slump, to close below its best at 11

FINANCIAL NEWS

Well Duffryn's £6.6m 'rights' help finance £20m of spending

Feistead, its capital for the current year at £20m—Powell is to raise £6.6m by a one-for-five rights issue at 135p a share. The shares have been underwritten by Wagge. Brokers to the issue are Hoare Govett. The shares are expected to be issued by August 1. The shares are to be sold at 135p, but after a 10p discount to the public. The company's board states that the capital expenditure in 1977 is £20m, more than the previous year's £18m. The company's plans for 1977 are to spend £20m on capital expenditure.

BELLAMBY COAL

A one-for-one scrip of shares is planned but a decision will be made at board meeting to be held towards end of this month.

GOLD & BASE METAL

Gold & Base Metal Mines' consolidated accounts for 1976 are being audited and board hopes to issue results in about a month.

Scoteros ahead in first quarter

By Michael Clark

Sales and profits for the first quarter at Scoteros, which recently reported pre-tax profits of £1.1m for the year to March 31, are comfortably ahead of last year, says Mr R. W. Alexander, chairman.

He told the annual meeting that detailed discussions were taking place for investment in Continental companies with a large degree of commercial and technical compatibility.

Meanwhile, its Belgian subsidiary has studied possibilities in Europe, as well as finding openings for direct trade. Elsewhere sales of roll-over protection structures, being made under licence, were now at levels not expected until 1978.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited

'Big investment programme to upgrade production and distribution facilities'

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. P. E. G. Balfour, issued with the annual report and accounts for the 52 weeks ended May 1, 1977.

We can once more report record turnover and profit on a year of 52 weeks compared with 53 weeks in the preceding year, and are consequently able to recommend the maximum dividend allowed under the existing regulations. The figures reflect an improved performance in hotels and wines and spirits, but also for the first time a small volume drop of 1 percent in beer sales. Much time and effort has been devoted during the year to planning and implementing the capital investment that will be necessary to reverse this sales trend.

Marketing

As I have stressed before, a very high proportion of the company's profit comes from the sale of ale and lager. Over the past decade the Company's ale and lager sales have increased in volume by 75 percent and its share of the total market has gone up from 7 percent to something over 12 percent. In an increasingly competitive market, which is likely to be limited to a total increase of 1-2 percent yearly, it is not to be expected that this sort of progress can be maintained, particularly since the market is currently influenced by the swing from ale to lager where the company's strength does not traditionally lie. Nevertheless, an actual drop in total sales is a disappointment.

The reasons for this lie partly in production and distribution problems which did not allow us to take full advantage of demand at peak periods, partly in that we have not yet developed the necessary strength in the lager sold, and partly in the fact that strikes in the brewing industry generally have made free trade customers unwilling to deal exclusively with one supplier.

People far as lager is concerned we expect the current year to show a steady increase in our share of the lager market, with Harp Lager consortium products including Harp and Kronenbourg, and with our own McEwan's Cavalier Lager. This last was put into general distribution in Scotland on draught in October 1976 and in can in April 1977. We are extremely pleased with its progress and plan to introduce it into selected areas of the north of England in the autumn of this year. We regard it as being complementary to the Harp Lager brands and consider it an essential part of our strategy that in a market increasingly dependent on lager we should be in a position to handle a number of brands differentiated by gravity and taste.

Our relationship with our partners in Harp is excellent and we look to a continued and profitable association in the years to come.

In order to take advantage of the growing interest in cider we have bought a 10 percent share in the Taunton Cider Company and are now kegging its products on Tyneside distribution in the north of England and Scotland.

With improving service to customers and further upgrading of our production and distribution, we would look for a steady improvement in our sales were it not for rising costs and the necessity to increase our prices at a time of low consumer spending power.

Distribution

Our customer service during last year suffered as a result of our lack of adequate primary and secondary warehouses. During the year we have made major alterations to our Aberdeen depot, improved the depots at Glasgow and Kirkcaldy, and started work on new depots at Dundee, Bellshill near Glasgow, and South Gyle on the west side of Edinburgh.

Production

The main focus of attention on the production side has been the creation of a larger capability of our own and the improvement of our packaging facilities. Last year I formed shareholders that we were considering the possibility of building a new brewery in the north-east of England. We now believe that by the rearrangement of our brewing patterns and the conversion of our existing plant we can meet the demand for ale and lager over the next few years, which gives us time to consider the size and location of new brewing plant. To give us adequate lager production we are investing £5 million in our Edinburgh breweries. The installation of this new plant, which is up to schedule, is due to be completed next spring.

In the packaging side we are making substantial purchases of new vessels and have increased our kegging capability in Edinburgh.

Managed public houses

We have continued with our policy of disposing of smaller and less profitable public houses, upgrading our existing houses, and acquiring or building new houses on favourable sites.

Hotels

The Hotels Division, and Thistle Hotels in particular, has had a most satisfactory year and is now making a significant contribution to Group profit. We are now at a stage where we can once more consider selective expansion both by acquisition and extension.

The strength of the London tourist market, coupled with the opportunities that it provides for reference business through the rest of our hotel chain, led us to take the opportunity to purchase the 320-bedroom Kensington Palace Hotel in London at a price well below the current cost of building. Additions and alterations to other of our hotels are currently in progress.

Waverley Vintners

In difficult trading conditions at home our wines and spirits business had a satisfactory year with increased turnover and profit. New franchises for well-known brands were obtained in the home market and our Scotch whisky brands achieved a larger share of the export market at higher prices and margins. We foresee further expansion in this field and have put in hand increased production and warehouse facilities. We believe that there are opportunities for a steady growth in this part of our business.

Capital expenditure

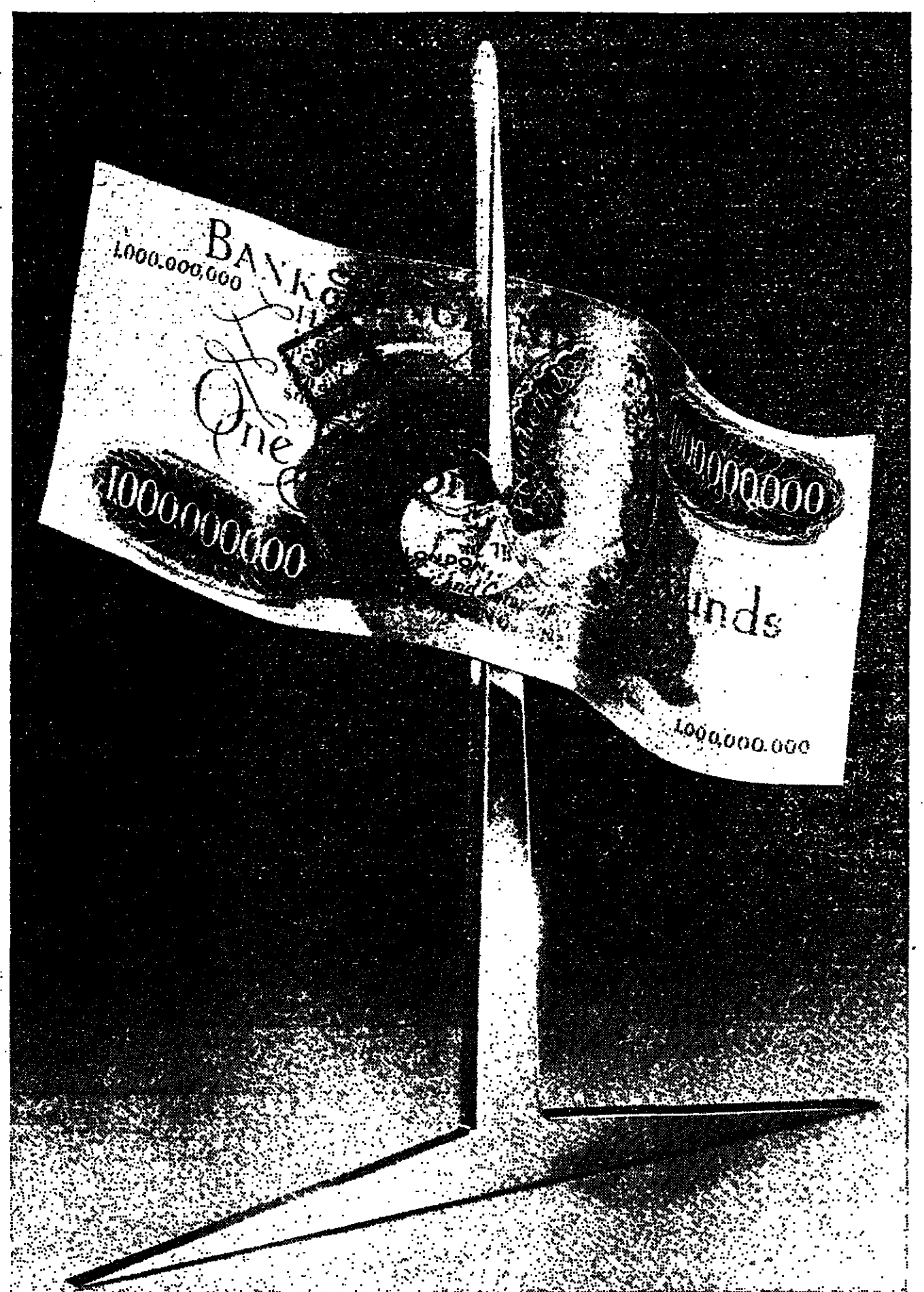
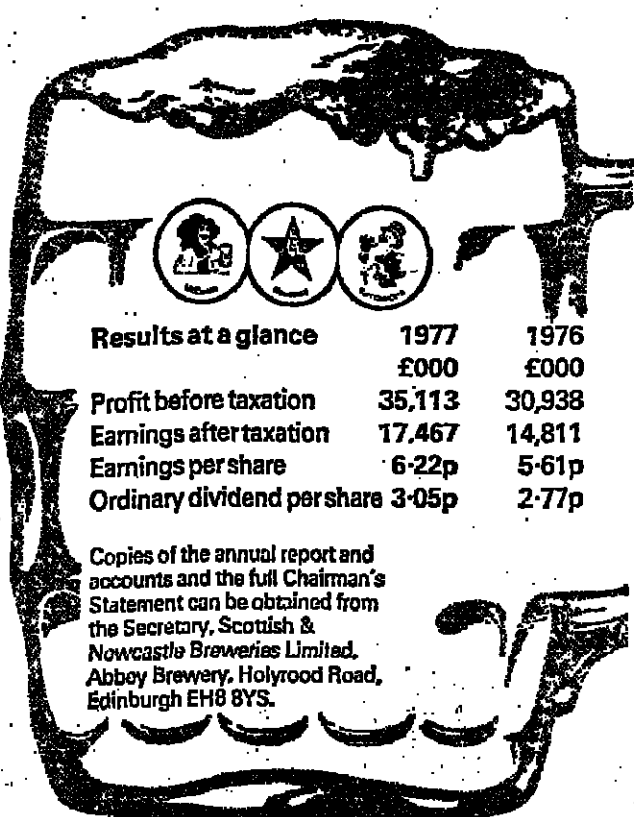
Many of the projects started during the last twelve months will incur heavy payments only towards the end of the completion cycle. Nevertheless on these and other projects we anticipate an expenditure of £40 million in the current year and not less than £40 million in 1978-79. Provided that no legislation is introduced which will reduce our profitability, we believe we have adequate resources to meet these commitments and to continue the renewal and re-equipment of your Company.

The future

We can see the future of the Company only against a background of the political and economic future of the country, which for us has an added dimension in the possibility of devolution in some form for Scotland. So far as devolution for Scotland is concerned, it is of more than passing interest that whilst two-thirds of our production is in Scotland, two-thirds of our market is in England.

I would welcome a real measure of industrial devolution provided that it did not result in total separation from what I regard as an indivisible UK economy, or in too many layers of government.

In spite of politically induced uncertainties, we remain convinced that, whatever the economic vicissitudes of the country, people will continue to want our products. We believe that the market will continue to grow, albeit slowly, and for further progress we shall need to counter the increasing competition by introducing new products and new and imaginative marketing methods and by giving better customer service.

THORN
A note-worthy year.

Thorn Electrical Industries' turnover for the year to 31st March 1977 exceeded £1 billion for the first time and all Product Groups contributed to the increase of 39% in net profit before tax of £103.7 million.

Summary of Results for	1976/77	1975/76
External Turnover	£1,038.8m	£845.2m
Trading Profit	£194.1m	£156.4m
Profit before tax	£103.7m	£74.4m
Ordinary Dividends per 25p share	6.5857p	5.987p
Earnings per share	37.0p	28.2p

The following are extracts from the annual statement to Shareholders made by the Chairman, Sir Richard Cave M.C.

Management and Employees

I have been impressed by the excellent relationships which exist amongst those who work for the Company, even though the economic conditions in the U.K. have been anything but helpful.

As Chairman, and on behalf of the Board, I wish to thank everyone in the Company for their own personal effort which has produced these results and also to thank them for their understanding of the difficulties industry today has to face. This is a confident, friendly company but without false optimism.

Finance

The Company continued to be in a strong financial position. During the year under review the funds generated from operations totalled £154 million, trading margins after finance charges were 10.0% and the pre-tax return on capital employed was 24.1%.

Shares

We have already announced a proposal to enfranchise the 'A' Ordinary shares and to compensate the holders of the Ordinary shares for the dilution of their voting rights by a scrip issue of one new Ordinary share for every twenty Ordinary shares held. This action has been taken because we firmly believe that all the holders of the Company's equity shares should be able to participate in the Company's affairs by being able to attend and vote at general meetings.

European Share Listings

We have also announced our intention to apply later in the year for the Ordinary shares to be listed on a number of European Stock Exchanges. This move will give us greater flexibility in planning our strategy for expanding our overseas interests.

Dividends

The dividend this year is covered more than five times by profits and the cash position of the Company in the U.K. would permit a higher dividend payment. As soon as the opportunity arises it is the Board's hope to increase the dividends to a more appropriate level.

The Future

The Board believes that even under today's economic conditions it is right for the Company to take positive action to promote further growth.

At the time of writing this statement it is clear that with the unanswered questions as to future pay policy, the uncertain level of inflation and the unknown date of the next General Election, any forecast must be in general terms. However, we believe that the Company will continue to achieve considerably better results than industry generally because it has a broad base to its activities, has a strong management team, is strong financially and has areas of its business in which real growth can be expected.

Thorn Electrical Industries is a world wide company with four distinct product groups, television rental and consumer electronics, lighting, domestic appliances and engineering. It uses many distinguished trade marks including Kenwood, Mazda, Bendix, Ferguson, Ultra, Baird, Tricity, Parkinson Cowan, Benham's, Avo, Goodmans, Main, Moffat, Clarkson, DER. The Company operates over 100 factories and employs nearly 83,000 people around the globe, all contributing in the past year to a record turnover in excess of £1 billion.

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, THORN HOUSE, UPPER SAINT MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON WC2H 9ED

These extracts are from the Chairman's Statement and the Report and Accounts for the year to 31st March, 1977. Copies are to be posted to all shareholders in early August.

THORN

Wall Street

Commodities

Foreign Exchange

Discount market

Wall Street

1. 100.0 Do Acctm 103.4 100.4 Wednesday of month. (C) and (D) = 100.0
2. 100.0 Do Gunr Des 96.1 100.2 (C) and (D) = 100.0

Scot & N'castle plans £40m spending

probond prices (midday indicators)

Tokyo	452-587	454-867
Vienna	77 45-55ch	77.50-58ch
Zurich	4 09-13ch	4 09-10ch

Secondary: 17% (CD Rates: 1%)

170.30c: July 165.90c: Sept
60c: Dec 148.10c. Spot: Bahm
c nominal.
55¢ raised. Finished the season

Crane	31 1/2	32 1/2	NW Bancorp	24 1/2	24 1/2
Crocker Int	29 1/2	30 1/2	Norton Simon	19 1/2	19 1/2
Crown Zeller	36 1/2	38 1/2	Occidental Pet	27 1/2	28 1/2

Canadian Prices

[illegible]

Bank Base Rates

per cent against 4.42 per cent paid by the same com-

WFF, EC2	01-000	85.20	181.6	113.3	Do Accrual	168.5	150.9	
Ex (1)	98.2	103.2	6.00	125.1	78.4	Special Trst	150.1	127.9
met (1)	183.9	193.6	4.15	153.1	95.2	Do Accrual	147.0	156.6
WFF, EC2	01-000	85.20	181.6	113.3	Do Accrual	168.5	150.9	
Ex (1)	98.2	103.2	6.00	125.1	78.4	Special Trst	150.1	127.9
met (1)	183.9	193.6	4.15	153.1	95.2	Do Accrual	147.0	156.6
WFF, EC2	01-000	85.20	181.6	113.3	Do Accrual	168.5	150.9	
Ex (1)	98.2	103.2	6.00	125.1	78.4	Special Trst	150.1	127.9
met (1)	183.9	193.6	4.15	153.1	95.2	Do Accrual	147.0	156.6

110.9	94.0	Gilt Fund	102.7	-106.9	4.0
29.6	33.8	International	25.2	27.1	1.9

100.0 Equity Fnd.	98.5	103.6	--
69.5 Property Fnd.	96.0	101.0	--

9	181.4	Do Accum (?)		130.0	--	Oiler Health & Co.	D6C4 ACCUMS
7	168.1	Money Fund (?)	103.8	109.1	--	31 Malew St. Cantonment, IOM.	
3	130.9	Pep Prod Cap (?)	166.6	175.5	--	102-8 90-2 Brill Court Est.	JACZ3 11.3.6 11.11.6
3	145.2						

[illegible]

Fair start to new account

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

هكذا من أهل

—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

LA CREME DE LA CREME

SENIOR CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

Bi-lingual English/French

International Oil Company requires a Senior Bilingual Confidential Secretary with English mother tongue for Top Management Executive in London.

Applicants should be aged approximately 30-45, have first-class secretarial skills including English and French shorthand.

Pleasant working conditions. Excellent salary.

Please apply: **Clare Hill,**
Adviser-Parsonnel,
Human Resources Department
GULF OIL COMPANY—EASTERN HEMISPHERE,
2 Portman Street, London W1H 0AN
Telephone: 01-493-8040 (Ext 3500)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

BI-LINGUAL GERMAN

We are Robert Bosch Limited, the UK subsidiary of the worldwide Bosch organisation, marketing a wide range of high quality automotive products, power tools, Blaupunkt in-car entertainment, domestic appliances, kitchen furniture and specialist engineering products.

We are seeking a first class Secretary, used to working at Senior Management level, to assist our Financial Director. You will be self-motivated and outgoing, and will play an important part in our Executive team.

Top Salary, Flexitime, Pension Scheme, Subsidised Restaurant, Staff Discounts.

BOSCH Please contact Mrs Ruth Stuart, at Rhodes Way, Watford WD2 4LB. telephone number Watford 44233.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ PRIVATE SECRETARY

Salary to £3,750

A special person able to work on own initiative required to assist the Manager of a professional firm in W.C.2. Good shorthand and typing essential but a pleasant personality and sense of humour as well as being a team player.

Salary up to £3,750 according to age and experience, 36 hour week, 30p LV, over 4 weeks holiday, non-contrib. pension scheme. In the first instance please telephone

Mr P. Tucker

01-222 3900

SECRETARIAL

JUNIOR SECRETARY

with good shorthand typing

needed for W.I. International

TV Distribution Company.

Knowledge of audio/visual

switchboard an asset, but

will be trained. Salary negotiable.

Contact Jan Clayton 481 3880

RESEARCH IN PUBLISHING

(No shorthand)

A bright young Secretary with

a good knowledge of publishing

is required to join the Research

Department of a leading firm.

The applicant will be

responsible for the preparation

of reports dealing with

handling enquiries and helping

with the day to day running

of the department. Salary

£2,500-£3,000 p.a. depending

on experience. No shorthand

necessary. Please contact

01-222 3900.

AUDIO SEC.

Barristers require Secretary

with good shorthand typing

for responsible position in

London chambers.

Communications salary £4,000.

01-405 9459

MR. ROGERS.

LEGAL SECRETARY

c. £4,000

This Senior Partner requires a

Person with good shorthand

typing and a good knowledge

of law to assist in the

running of the firm. Salary

£4,000 p.a. plus benefits.

Please contact 01-734 5002

PERSONALITY PLUS?

Secretary with shorthand and

typing skills required for

expert and project advisory

work. Salary £3,000 p.a.

plus benefits. Please contact

01-583 0651

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DIRECTOR of International Hotel

Company requires a Secretary

with good shorthand typing

skills and a good knowledge

of hotel management. Salary

£3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

Please contact 01-222 3900

COLLEGE LEAVER Secretaries

with good shorthand typing

skills and a good knowledge

of college management. Salary

£2,500 p.a. plus benefits.

Please contact 01-222 3900

SLOANE SQUARE based M.D. of

small short cut needs com-

petent Secretary. Salary

£2,500 p.a. plus benefits.

Please contact 01-222 3900

VERY PART-TIME Audio Secretary

required for Architect's studio in

W.1. 01-734 5077.

SECRETARIAL

DRESSER EUROPE

DRESSER

Secretary-Personnel Systems

Knightsbridge SW7

We are looking for a lively and responsible person, aged up to 25, who can combine superior secretarial skills with an interest in, and aptitude for, computerised personnel record systems, recruitment and selection and salary administration.

This brand new position offers outstanding opportunity for someone with at least 3 years' secretarial experience and, preferably, a day-to-day working knowledge of computerised systems, to join the small staff of Corporate Industrial Relations—Europe and make an important contribution to the re-organisation of the Company's personnel function.

Starting salary will be in the region of £3,200 p.a. 4-40p per day LVs.

APPLICATIONS Please write, giving full details of personal, educational and career background, to: **Paul L. Wood, Dresser Europe S.A., 197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RL**

SECRETARY/P.A.

If you have good shorthand/typing skills, enjoy dealing with people at all levels and can keep your cool in a crisis, we'd like to meet you. Our Works Manager needs an efficient Personal Secretary to help him out in many aspects of his work—a responsible job calling for plenty of initiative and enthusiasm. In return we are offering a competitive salary, excellent working conditions and the benefits normally associated with a large industrial organisation. So, if you feel that you can meet our challenge, ring today for further information:

John Hanson, Employment Officer,
SMITHS INDUSTRIES LIMITED,
Vehicle Instrumentation Division,
Crickwood Works, London NW2.
Tel.: 01-452 3333, ext. 2651.

THE OBSERVER LTD P.A./SECRETARY

We are seeking an experienced Shorthand Secretary to work for our busy Advertising Director. The work is varied and interesting, and gives plenty of scope to work on your own initiative.

We offer 4 weeks' holiday, free life insurance, contributory pension fund and subsidised canteen. The hours of work are 9.30 to 5.30, Monday to Friday. If you have good shorthand and typing skills together with a confident approach to administration work, please contact **Mr. L. Loxton (Mrs.), The Observer Ltd., 8 St. Andrew's Hill, London, E.C.4. Telephone 236 0202 ext. 268.**

Move into a Better Job!

We are a young lively firm of Property Consultants with two offices in London. We are looking for a young, energetic, shorthand and typing skills, and a good knowledge of the London office market. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please contact 01-222 3900.

T.V. ORGANISATION

£3,800

Become the driving force behind

the T.V. Organisation. You will

be responsible for the day to day

running of the organisation. You

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nine eleven personnel

SECRETARY P.A.

£4,000

The young Managing Director of this large international company is looking for a young, energetic, shorthand and typing skills, and a good knowledge of the London office market. Salary £4,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please contact 01-222 3900.

Headmistress's SECRETARY required for interesting post in Central London public school. Must have good command of English and be accurate and painstaking over detail. Possibly graduate. Shorthand not essential. Age 18-25. Good holiday and pension conditions. Apply in writing to the Principal, Queen's College, 45 Harley Street, London W1N 2BT.

Phone 01-723 0934

NORTH SEA OIL EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

SECRETARY

Union Oil Company of Great Britain, a subsidiary of Union

Oil Company of California, requires a Secretary to join

the North Sea Operations Head Office in Sumbury-on-

Thames.

Reporting to the Manager of Accounting and Finance,

responsibilities include all the secretarial aspects of a busy

internationally orientated Accounting Department. Candidates

should have some experience in the Accounting and Finance

function, possess shorthand ability and a good academic

background.

Very competitive salary and benefits are provided for the

address person. Individuals should respond in writing to the

address person. All responses will be held in strict confidence.

Manager, Administrative Services

UNION OIL COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN

32 Canbury Road, Sumbury-on-Thames, Middlesex

Telephone Sumbury-on-Thames 35600

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IN SOUTH KENSINGTON?

By using the Fish and Game

Club you can enjoy a relaxing

and interesting hobby. The Club

is a friendly and informal

club where you can meet

other members and enjoy

the many facilities of the

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to all who are interested

in fishing and game. The

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10.40, Kiddywinkles. 11.
How. 11.35, Sweet Somers
12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Sou
ern News. 1.30, Rooms. 2.
Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.
Popeye. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.
News. 6.00, Day by Day. 7.
1. Group. 7.30, Report

2.00. Southern.	12.00. Times	1.20. The Border News
1.20 am. Westward	1.30. Rooms.	2.00. Houseparty
1.30. Times.	2.25. Times.	3.50. Wild
5.45 News.	Cinema.	4.20. Times
6.35. News.	5.00. News.	5.15. The
7.35. ATV.	7.00. Border News	7.45. News.
7.20. ATV.	7.00. News.	8.00. ATV.
2.00. Faith for Life.	7.00. News.	8.00. The Seven
	12.00. In Search of	8.30. Times
	12.25 am. Border News	8.45. Bigfoot

Tees

...n, Goshburn. 12.00.
...20 per. North East Nerva-
...3.69. Mazy Tyler
...n, 5.00.

Scottish

10.15 am. Southern. 72.0
Thames. 1.25 per New. Headlin-
1.30. Thames. 85. Professor K
act (?) 5.20. Crossroads. 5.4
...n. Sprahald Today. 5.4

8.00, Thames, 8.15, Ladb.	News, 8.00, Scotland	Happy, Day
8.00, Northern Life.	Well's Way (r. 7.00,	Happy, Day
7.00, Emeraldale Farm-	7.30, ATV, 8.30, Thames, 12.0	Happy, Day
ogues 1939. 8.30, Thames.	Late Call 12.05 am-12.30, 12.0	Happy, Day
	American Style.	Happy, Day

Room, part 2: Bach, Haydn, from Heye. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime, Marmie. 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.45, News. 12.00-12.03. am, Inshore Forecast.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Borodin, Glinka, Mussorgsky, 9.00, News, 9.05, Dohnanyi, 9.50, Academy of the BBC, Haydn, Beethoven, 10.50, William Gilchrist, Whittaker, 11.30, Francois, Douchette (piano), Scarlatti, Brahms, Chopin, Ravel, 12.20, 4.05, Gardeners' Question Time, 4.35, Story, The Memoirs of Catherine the Great, 5.00, PM Reports, 5.40, Serendipity, 5.55, Weather, 6.00, News, 6.30, Reg Aikroyd's Silly Scandals, 7.30, News, 7.05, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.

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